

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1846.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 5026. 號六十月八年九十七百八千一第

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

日九廿月六年卯己

Price, \$24 per Annum.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 3, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. R. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. R. C. SAMUEL, DRACON & CO., 180 & 182, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, GAMBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HENES & Co. Shanghai, LAW, CRAWFORD & Co. and KIKUY & WALSH, Yokohama, LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SARSON, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. MOLVER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED. ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

#### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

#### NOTICE.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foo-chow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next. CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862. CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue BERGHE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, BANGKOK, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

#### LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

## Bank.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 12 " 4 per cent. " " 5 per cent. " "

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

THE Authority to Sign Bills of Lading by this COMPANY'S STEAMERS, granted to Mr. J. J. HOWARD, is hereby revoked, and Mr. C. L. GORHAM is authorized to Sign until further notice.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, Vats, Stook, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

## For Sale

F. KLAMPERMEYER, 186, QUEEN'S ROAD.

BEGS to inform the Public that he has commenced BUSINESS, as a CAFE and RESTAURANT Keeper, and will endeavour to the best of his ability to give satisfaction to those who kindly give him their Patronage.

GERMAN SAUSAGES of all Kinds can be made to Order at the shortest notice, and of the Best Quality.

ICE CREAM at all Times in readiness, and can be supplied to Parties, &c.

F. KLAMPERMEYER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879.

## For Sale.

### NEW GOODS

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

THE New Shapes in HATS. ACME FILES, and AMBERG'S INDEXICON FILES, the latest improvements for Office use.

EXTRA FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER, New Season's Packing, L. C. & Co.'s OWN BRAND. LAWN TENNIS. REP NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES. ARTISTS' COLOURS and COLOUR BOXES.

LETTER SCALES. WALKING STICKS, well selected. NURSERY KETTLES and STANDS, New—Portable. MACRIS' EXCHANGE TABLES.

SPARKLING SAUMUR, a really Good Dry Champagne at a Moderate Price, Quarts \$10 and \$11, Pints \$11.50 and \$12.50 per case.

RUINART PERE & FILS' CHAMPAGNE, \$10 per case. SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Recommended by the MEDICAL PROFESSION for INVALIDS.

Finest FRENCH PLUMS. DRY MANZANILLA SHERRIES. RED HEART RUM. Specially Selected SCOTCH WHISKY. ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

THE MULTIPLEX COPIER, a new and most valuable Invention. CUMSHAW MIXTURE TEA (a five cent. Box delivered at any address in the United Kingdom for \$8).

MORLEY'S HOSIERY. FASHION SHIRTS. CALDECOTT'S CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS. NEW NOVELS. WORKS OF REFERENCE. GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO, &c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL, LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI—CHINA.

THIS HOTEL, which is furnished throughout in a very Superior Manner, has been in operation for upwards of 34 Years, and affords an Excellent Opportunity for an Energetic Man, or a Married Couple, to secure a Competency in a few Years.

Terms, and full Particulars, can be obtained upon application to HALL & HOLTZ, Shanghai.

July 21, 1879. au21

## FOR SALE.

EX American Bark "ANTIOCH" (JUST ARRIVED). 1, 2, 3 and 4 inch ORGON PINE LUMBER. S P A R S.

7 to 18 inches (in Slings) 40 to 80 ft. long. 19 to 24 " (at Partners) 80 to 96 ft. " L. MALLORY, Hongkong Timber Yard, (Wanchai).

Hongkong, August 8, 1879. se8

## FOR SALE.

VEUVE OLIVOT PONSARDIN, Dry CHAMPAGNE (England) in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts. " of 2 " 2 " Pints. Apply to SANDER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879. se13

## FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY, comprising:—Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

And, A Small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINE, viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WYNDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdillo, Muscat, Claret, Madelara, Sheraz, Reising Burgundy, Hermitage, Pineau in Quarts and Pints.

Also, CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case. A few Cases of LAVETTE.

G. R. LAMBERT, Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.) WASHMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE.

LESSEES of LOTS on the British Settlement of SHAMEN, Canton, hereby requested to pay the Amounts due of their Several Lots, as ANNUAL GROUND RENT into H. M. Consulate on or before the 4th September, 1879.

All Lots on which Ground Rent has not been paid on the 4th September next will be liable to be re-entered upon by H. M.'s Government.

H. F. HANCOCK, H. M. Consul.

H. M. Consulate, Canton, August 14, 1879. se5

## NOTICE.

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN HONGKONG.

SEALED TENDERS will be Received in this Consulate for the SALE of the OLD COPPER extracted from the Spanish Man-of-war Vencedora, actually lying in the Kowloon Dock, where the COPPER is also in view.

The Adjudication to the Highest Bidder shall take place on the 18th Instant in this Office, Ball's Court, No. 4, where the Tenders shall be Opened and Read at One o'Clock P.M.

The Tenders must contain the Price offered of each Picul of Copper, which shall be weighed thereafter before delivery.

A. MENCARINI, Spanish Consul.

Hongkong, August 12, 1879. au18

### HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, and THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the Six Months from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the Distribution of the Portion of PROFITS reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879. oc31

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE House, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to E. GEORGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

## Intimations.

Intimations.

TENDERS are invited for PAINTING and COLOURING, internally and externally, the RESIDENCE, with OUT BUILDINGS, of the Deputy Inspector GENERAL at the Royal Naval Hospital, Mount Shadwell, according to Particulars which may be seen at the Office of the Naval Storekeeper, Royal Naval Yard.

Tenders to be sent in by Noon, on the 18th Instant.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender reserved.

WILLIAM HYNES, For Naval Storekeeper.

Hongkong, Naval Yard, 13th August, 1879. au18

THE SACRED BOOKS OF THE EAST, Translated by Various Oriental Scholars, and Edited by Max Müller.

Vol. I.—THE UPANISHADS. Translated by F. Max Müller. Part I.—The Khandogya-upanishad, The Talavakara-upanishad, The Aitareya-aranyaka, The Kaushitaki-brahmana-upanishad, and The Vagasaneyi-samhita-upanishad. Price, 10s. 6d.

Vol. II.—THE SACRED LAWS OF THE ARYAS, as Taught in the Schools of Apastamba, Gautama, Vasishtha, and Baudhayana. Translated by George Buehler. Part I.—Apastamba and Gautama. Price, 10s. 6d.

Vol. III.—THE SACRED BOOKS OF CHINA. The Texts of Confucianism, Translated by James Legge. Part I.—The Shu King, The Shih King, and The Hsiao King. Price, 12s. 6d.

Copies of all or any of these Volumes, and of other forthcoming Volumes of the Series, may be obtained, at 50 per Cent. Discount, from the Clarendon Press, Oxford, by sending a draft on London for the amount, payable to the Delegates of the Press. The Delegates will then deliver the Copies free of charge to any address in London.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879. 2as

## DOG LOST.

LOST, from H.B.M. Consulate, Canton, on the 2nd of May last, a rough-haired SCOTCH TERRIER of an Iron Grey Colour, with cut Ears and Tail, and answering to the Name of "WASP."

There is reason to believe that the Dog is now in Hongkong.

A REWARD of \$10 will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to his recovery.

H. B. M. Consulate, Canton, August 2, 1879. au18

## NOTICE.

ANY CLAIMS against the British Ship AGNES MUIR, from London, must be sent in to the Undersigned before TUESDAY Next, the 19th Instant, at Noon, or they will not be Recognized.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au19

## DODD & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of \$1.40 per cent. will be PAID at Amoy on the 25th instant at the Office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Debts not proved before the 20th instant will be excluded from the dividend.

F. CHOMLEY, Trustee.

EDMOND PYE, H. ABINDROTH, Inspectors.

Amoy, 12th August, 1879. au26

### HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879. se1

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA, & FIJI The A 1 Chartered Steamer "OLAF."

ANDRESEN, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 7, 1879. au33

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TANAIS," Command. DE LA MARCELLE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship "SINDE," Commandant MONGE, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR NEW ZEALAND.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamship "BRISBANE" will be despatched as above on or about the 25th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 7, 1879. at



**NOTICE.**  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;  
ALSO,  
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA  
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1879,  
at Noon, the Company's S. S.  
ANADYR, Commandant DE BOISSEUIL  
BARON, with PASSENGERS,  
SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port  
for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on  
the 18th August, 1879. (Parcels are not  
to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879. au19

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**  
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP**  
**COMPANY.**

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF  
TOKIO, will be despatched for San  
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,  
the 23rd Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Pas-  
sengers, and Freight for Japan, the United  
States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE,  
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER  
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to  
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,  
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND  
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COM-  
MISSION.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m., the 22nd Instant. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au28



STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUZ, MALTA,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-  
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-  
AMPTON, AND LONDON;  
ALSO,  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
BOKHARA, Captain ANDERSON, will leave  
this on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at  
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au26

### Occidental & Oriental Steam- Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatch-  
ed for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on MONDAY, September 1st, 1879, at 3  
p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for  
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central  
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 31st August. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-  
SAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-  
land, Mexican, Central and South American  
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's  
Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au27

### INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)  
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,  
are distributed annually to Contributors  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premium contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

### MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £ 100,000  
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000  
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

### QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

### LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

### NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared  
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on  
Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

### THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of

His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

### THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.

MELROERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

### INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD  
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World.  
MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3ja80

### SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at  
Current Rates. Considerable Reduction  
in Premium for LIFE Insurance in  
China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2ja80

### To Let.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in  
GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF  
BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to  
G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

### TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the  
Praya.

Apply to  
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

### TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS  
GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to  
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

### "ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

BONHAM ROAD,  
WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to  
SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central,  
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

### TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

### NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.  
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship  
BELGIC, from San Francisco, &c.,  
are hereby requested to send in their Bills  
of Lading for counter-signature, and to take  
immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo Impeding discharge of the Steamer  
will be landed and stored at Consignees'  
risk and expense.

H. M. BLANCHARD,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au21

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo  
are requested to send in their Bills of  
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-  
signature, and take immediate delivery.  
This Cargo has been landed and stored at  
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.

AME (in diamond) Nos. 16/17, Or., 20cases  
T J. .... Flannel, from L/don.

Ex Anadyr.

Mr Charles Bonnet, 1 case Shirts, &c.,  
from Marseilles.

Ex Peiho.

Mr Anderson, 1 Trunk, from London.

Messrs Wylsng & Co., 1 case Samples, from  
London.

S. .... 1 parcel Samples, from  
M (in diamond) Shanghai.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

### Intimations.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-  
CIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agree-  
ment, the Directors have declared a  
DIVIDEND TO POLICYHOLDERS for the  
FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st Decem-  
ber 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.  
ON THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED,  
payable at our Office on and after the  
15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in  
particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and  
China for the Sale of their LEAD by the  
MEYER & CO. MINE SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, June 27, 1879. au27

### Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 3%  
or \$2.25 PER SHARE, declared at  
the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS held YESTERDAY, will  
be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Bank on and after TO-MORROW (Tues-  
day), the 31st Instant.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at  
the OFFICE of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879.

### CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM- PANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR  
1878, END TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-  
pany are requested to Furnish the  
Undersigned with a List of their CONTRI-  
BUTIONS from the 1st January, 1878, to  
the 30th June, 1879, in Order that the  
Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Re-  
served for CONTRIBUTORS may be Re-  
served. Returns not rendered prior to the  
31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the  
Company, and no Claims or Alterations  
will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879. no1

### NOTICE.

FROM the 1ST of OCTOBER,  
DR EASTLAKE will receive his  
PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,  
No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the  
MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI  
during the Summer Months, leaving  
HONGKONG on the 1st of April next, and  
returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

### Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 6.—VOL. VII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites 禮記.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

The Ballads of the Shi-king.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-  
ming.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of  
History.

Chinese Philosophy before Confucius.

A Chip from Chinese History, or the last  
two Emperors of the Great Sung  
Dynasty, 1101-1126.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary  
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.

The Pekingese Syllables Set, &c., &c.

Supposed Mention in Chinese History  
of the Nestorian Mission to China  
in the 7th and 8th Centuries.

New Foochow Colloquial Words.

The Kitchen-God.

Examination of Licentiates.

The Canton River.

Cutting Crystals.

Door Slabs of Literati.

Coins of the Ming.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

### NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely  
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from  
the Daily China Mail, is published  
twice a month on the morning of the  
English Mail's departure, and is a re-  
cord of each fortnight's current history  
of events in China and Japan, con-  
tributed in original reports and collated  
from the journals published at the various  
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete  
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage  
paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage  
paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY  
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham  
Street, not later than the evening before the  
departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily  
China Mail.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS  
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD  
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs  
KELLY & WAHNE, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE  
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.  
and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal  
8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITNER,  
Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS  
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD  
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs  
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KELLY & WAHNE, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

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CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.  
and II., A to



## Intimations.

**RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.**  
R. Hlang-Hlang, Jockey Club, and other  
celebrity. Toilet Water, Lavender Water,  
Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice  
and Glycerine for the Hair. Glycerine,  
Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,  
Violet and Rice powder, Aquadent for the  
Tooth, Aromatic Ozone, a Natural  
Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers  
and Chemists.  
Registered trade mark—An Heraldic Rose.  
—86, Strand, 123, Regent Street, and 24,  
Corabill, London.—17, Boulevard des Ita-  
liens, Paris.  
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"HIGHEST AWARD AND PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

**OAKKEY'S**  
**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-  
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF  
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL  
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 30, EACH; AND TINS,  
60, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 144, 168, 192, 216, 240, 264, 288, 312, 336, 360, 384, 408, 432, 456, 480, 504, 528, 552, 576, 600, 624, 648, 672, 696, 720, 744, 768, 792, 816, 840, 864, 888, 912, 936, 960, 984, 1008, 1032, 1056, 1080, 1104, 1128, 1152, 1176, 1200, 1224, 1248, 1272, 1296, 1320, 1344, 1368, 1392, 1416, 1440, 1464, 1488, 1512, 1536, 1560, 1584, 1608, 1632, 1656, 1680, 1704, 1728, 1752, 1776, 1800, 1824, 1848, 1872, 1896, 1920, 1944, 1968, 1992, 2016, 2040, 2064, 2088, 2112, 2136, 2160, 2184, 2208, 2232, 2256, 2280, 2304, 2328, 2352, 2376, 2400, 2424, 2448, 2472, 2496, 2520, 2544, 2568, 2592, 2616, 2640, 2664, 2688, 2712, 2736, 2760, 2784, 2808, 2832, 2856, 2880, 2904, 2928, 2952, 2976, 3000, 3024, 3048, 3072, 3096, 3120, 3144, 3168, 3192, 3216, 3240, 3264, 3288, 3312, 3336, 3360, 3384, 3408, 3432, 3456, 3480, 3504, 3528, 3552, 3576, 3600, 3624, 3648, 3672, 3696, 3720, 3744, 3768, 3792, 3816, 3840, 3864, 3888, 3912, 3936, 3960, 3984, 4008, 4032, 4056, 4080, 4104, 4128, 4152, 4176, 4200, 4224, 4248, 4272, 4296, 4320, 4344, 4368, 4392, 4416, 4440, 4464, 4488, 4512, 4536, 4560, 4584, 4608, 4632, 4656, 4680, 4704, 4728, 4752, 4776, 4800, 4824, 4848, 4872, 4896, 4920, 4944, 4968, 4992, 5016, 5040, 5064, 5088, 5112, 5136, 5160, 5184, 5208, 5232, 5256, 5280, 5304, 5328, 5352, 5376, 5400, 5424, 5448, 5472, 5496, 5520, 5544, 5568, 5592, 5616, 5640, 5664, 5688, 5712, 5736, 5760, 5784, 5808, 5832, 5856, 5880, 5904, 5928, 5952, 5976, 6000, 6024, 6048, 6072, 6096, 6120, 6144, 6168, 6192, 6216, 6240, 6264, 6288, 6312, 6336, 6360, 6384, 6408, 6432, 6456, 6480, 6504, 6528, 6552, 6576, 6600, 6624, 6648, 6672, 6696, 6720, 6744, 6768, 6792, 6816, 6840, 6864, 6888, 6912, 6936, 6960, 6984, 7008, 7032, 7056, 7080, 7104, 7128, 7152, 7176, 7200, 7224, 7248, 7272, 7296, 7320, 7344, 7368, 7392, 7416, 7440, 7464, 7488, 7512, 7536, 7560, 7584, 7608, 7632, 7656, 7680, 7704, 7728, 7752, 7776, 7800, 7824, 7848, 7872, 7896, 7920, 7944, 7968, 7992, 8016, 8040, 8064, 8088, 8112, 8136, 8160, 8184, 8208, 8232, 8256, 8280, 8304, 8328, 8352, 8376, 8400, 8424, 8448, 8472, 8496, 8520, 8544, 8568, 8592, 8616, 8640, 8664, 8688, 8712, 8736, 8760, 8784, 8808, 8832, 8856, 8880, 8904, 8928, 8952, 8976, 9000, 9024, 9048, 9072, 9096, 9120, 9144, 9168, 9192, 9216, 9240, 9264, 9288, 9312, 9336, 9360, 9384, 9408, 9432, 9456, 9480, 9504, 9528, 9552, 9576, 9600, 9624, 9648, 9672, 9696, 9720, 9744, 9768, 9792, 9816, 9840, 9864, 9888, 9912, 9936, 9960, 9984, 10000.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Interest and Responsibility of the  
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,  
華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),  
CREATED from the 1st August, 1877.  
CHUN AYIN.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

**NOTICE.**  
IN Reference to the above, the Under-  
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail  
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged  
the services of Mr LEONG YOK CHUN,  
as Translator and General Manager of the  
newspaper, which under its new régime  
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-  
cellent medium for advertising, especially  
as the Manager is able to devote his whole  
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.  
KONG CHIM,  
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**  
THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!  
LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be  
the most effective in curing either the dangerous malady of  
the liver, or the slighter complaints which are especially in-  
cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the  
East.  
Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system  
against those evils which so often beset the human race,  
viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and  
stomach, the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,  
diarrhoea, and cholera.  
It is strongly recommended by the faculty,  
and extensively used in the principal Hos-  
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases  
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as  
well as being a most agreeable and efficient  
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very  
strongly recommended to be taken instead  
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it im-  
ports immediate strength, assists diges-  
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be  
freely taken by total abstainers without any  
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating  
effects.  
DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or  
three times a day. The Extract should be  
kept lying down in a cool place.  
Copies of the Original Testimonials from  
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded  
upon application to the Manufacturer.  
Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-  
facturer, O. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,  
East Margate.  
Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &  
Co., Hongkong.  
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**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**  
It is the most effective remedy for all sores, wounds,  
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when  
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to  
cure the ailment, and is especially recommended in all  
cases of the skin, which are especially in-  
cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the  
East.  
Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system  
against those evils which so often beset the human race,  
viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and  
stomach, the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,  
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It is strongly recommended by the faculty,  
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Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &  
Co., Hongkong.  
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**NOTICE.**  
THE CHINESE MAIL.  
FROM and after the Chinese New Year's  
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese  
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of tri-  
weekly as heretofore. No change, how-  
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-  
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.  
The charges for advertisements are now  
assimilated to those of the China Mail.  
The unusual success which has attended  
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable  
medium for advertisements.  
The Conductors guarantee an eventual  
circulation of one thousand copies. It is  
already the most influential native journal  
published, and enjoys considerable prestige  
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at  
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-  
cisco, and Australia.  
China Mail Office.

**Intimations.**  
**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,  
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**  
**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE**  
(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.  
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.  
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was  
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,  
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,  
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;  
which he regretted had been sworn to.  
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London  
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the  
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-  
scribe it largely, and mean no other than  
Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.  
The public, therefore, are cautioned  
against using any other than  
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

**REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.**  
This invaluable remedy produces quiet,  
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the  
system, restores the deranged functions,  
and stimulates healthy action of the se-  
cretions of the body, without creating any  
of those unpleasant results attending the use  
of opium. Old and young may take it at all  
hours and times when requisite. Thou-  
sands of persons testify to its marvellous  
good effects and wonderful cures, while  
medical men extol its virtues most exten-  
sively.  
CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-  
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable  
remedy ever discovered.  
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for  
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.  
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-  
rests those too often fatal diseases—  
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.  
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diar-  
rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera  
and dysentery.  
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all  
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations  
and spasms.  
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in  
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-  
ache, meningitis, &c.  
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.  
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-  
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.  
Davenport that he had received informa-  
tion to the effect that the only remedy of  
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—  
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.  
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-  
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne  
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,  
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly  
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen  
months' severe suffering, and when other  
remedies had failed."  
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,  
reports (December 1865) that in nearly  
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS  
BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,  
the patient recovered.  
Extract from the General Board of  
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.  
—"So strongly are we convinced of the  
immense value of this remedy, that we  
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of  
adopting it in all cases."  
See leading article, Pharmaceutical Jour-  
nal, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.  
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-  
dyne; that it is always right to use his  
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.  
CAUTION.—None genuine without the  
words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the  
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical  
testimony accompanies each bottle.  
Sole Manufacturer—  
J. T. DAVENPORT,  
38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.  
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.,  
and 11s.  
9au79 1w 52i 9fe80

**NEWMAN'S IMPROVED  
PURE EXTRACT  
OF MALT**  
TRADE MARK.

**CLIMATIC DEBILITY.**  
THE WEAK MADE STRONG,  
BY  
**NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.**  
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,  
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,  
as certified by Dr. Hassall and other  
Analytical Chemists.  
It is strongly recommended by the faculty,  
and extensively used in the principal Hos-  
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases  
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as  
well as being a most agreeable and efficient  
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very  
strongly recommended to be taken instead  
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it im-  
ports immediate strength, assists diges-  
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be  
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DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or  
three times a day. The Extract should be  
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East Margate.  
Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &  
Co., Hongkong.  
4jan79 1w 52i

**HONG LISTS.**  
Circular, large sheet.  
**THE AMENDED HONG LIST,**  
in English and Chinese, con-  
taining the Names of all the most  
important Companies, Institutions  
and Mercantile Houses in the  
Colony.  
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50  
per dozen.  
At the "China Mail" Office.

**Intimations.**  
**DINNEFORD'S** THE SAFEST MILD  
APERIENT FOR DELICATE  
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,  
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,  
AND FOR REGULAR USE  
IN WARM CLIMATES.  
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MAGNESIA**  
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists  
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N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.  
Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.  
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**JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,**  
39, CANNON STREET, & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, LONDON.  
MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF  
"INVINCIBLE" CENTRIFUGAL PUMP,  
AND ALSO OF  
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE FOR COLONIAL USE,  
AND FOR RAISING WATER.  
PUMPS WORKED BY STEAM POWER.  
PUMPS WORKED BY WATER POWER.  
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TURBINE WATER WHEELS, HYDRAULIC RAMS, &c.  
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.  
Catalogues can be obtained on application to the Office of this Journal.  
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**In consequence of spurious imitations of  
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,**  
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins  
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,  
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which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.  
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and set Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.  
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Croxall and Blackwell, London,  
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**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**  
TRADE **NORTON'S** MARK.  
CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each; by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.  
CAUTION.  
Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS" and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

**J. W. BENSON,**  
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER  
TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,  
And by Special Appointments to  
THE H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES, R. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,  
THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,  
AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.  
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BENSON'S. BENSON'S. BENSON'S.  
WATCHES, of every Description, Clocks—for Churches, Turrets, Gold JEWELLERY, of the richest  
or Public Buildings, Dining and most exquisite designs, with  
suitable for all climates, from £2 Monograms, Crests, and Devices,  
to 200 guineas. Chronographs, Enamelled in Colours, after De-  
signs by the most accomplished  
Chronometers, Keyless Levers, Artists in the Precious Metals;  
Presentation, Repeater, Railway decorated with Wedgwood and  
Guards', Soldiers', and Work- other wares designed to suit  
men's Watches of Extra Strength. any style of furniture; also as bijouterie as supplied to Mem-  
bers of the Court, and other  
solely by BENSON. From £5 5s. Distinguished Personages.  
Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending  
their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the Illustrated Catalogues of  
Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free,  
as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock  
in the world.  
Orders should be sent direct to the Manufacturer, Ludgate Hill.  
BENSON'S PAMPHLETS ON TURBET CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY  
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**NOW READY.**  
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Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,  
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Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

**Intimations.**  
**PERFUMERY.**  
**J. & E. Atkinson's**  
ESSE; WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET  
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GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE  
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**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES**  
COUGHS,  
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BRONCHITIS,  
ACCUMULATION OF PLEGGM.  
Composed of the purest articles. These  
Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious  
drug, therefore the most delicate can  
take them with perfect confidence. Their  
beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This  
old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-  
mended by the most eminent Physicians.  
(In use nearly 60 years).  
**MEDICAL TESTIMONY.**  
July 25th, 1877.  
22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.  
Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and  
their beneficial effect most reliable. I  
strongly recommend them in cases of Cough  
and Asthma. You are at liberty to state  
this as my opinion, formed from many  
years' experience.  
J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.  
Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.  
Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges  
in India, I have much pleasure in testifying  
to their beneficial effects in cases of In-  
cipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial  
Affections. I have prescribed them largely,  
with the best results.  
W. B. G.—, Apothecary, H.M.S.  
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by  
all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes,  
each having the words, "Keating's Cough  
Lozenges" engraved on the Government  
stamp.  
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,  
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in  
appearance and taste, furnishing the most  
agreeable method of administering the only  
certain remedy for ENTERIC or TYPHOID  
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild  
preparation, and is especially adapted for  
Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHE-  
MISTS.  
Proprietor, T. OMAS KEATING, London,  
Export Chemist and Druggist.  
5ap79 1w 30sep79

**GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.**  
**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S  
STEEL PENS.**  
Sold by all dealers throughout the World.  
**Mr. Andrew Wind,**  
NEWS AGENT, &c.  
138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;  
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-  
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,  
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

**PRICE \$6.**  
**THE TREATY PORTS  
OF  
China and Japan,**  
A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF  
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-  
KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.  
FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-  
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,  
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.  
8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS,  
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COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.  
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LONDON: N. TURNER & Co.  
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Price, \$6; leather half bound.  
The scope of this work includes detailed  
descriptions of important SITES and MONU-  
MENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general  
TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY  
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its  
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES  
and minute details respecting the rise and  
progress and social characteristics of the  
several foreign settlements. To these par-  
ticulars are added summaries and statistics of  
the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from  
official returns, together with statements  
respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and Ex-  
CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION,  
DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE Money.  
Hints, and recommendations to travellers,  
giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode  
of proceeding to the less frequented settle-  
ments are also included, combined with  
notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode  
of living.  
In addition to furnishing similar particu-  
lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong  
contains a historical sketch forming a  
chronological index of the chief events  
which occupied public attention between  
1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS,  
Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the  
passing of important ORDINANCES, the  
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMPLOYED  
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable  
PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,  
FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES  
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.  
The appendix contains full tables of the  
various steam companies' lines. It also  
includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works  
published in the English language upon  
China and Japan, while a copious INDEX  
at the end of the work affords a ready  
means of reference to the reader.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**  
Colonial Newspapers received at the office  
are regularly filed for the inspection of  
advertisers and the Public.

**Intimations.**  
**THE CHINA REVIEW.**  
THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-  
continuance of Notes & Queries on  
China and Japan, has induced the publish-  
ers of this journal to issue a publication  
similar in object and style, but slightly  
modified in certain details.  
THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and  
Queries on the Far East, is issued at in-  
tervals of two months, each number con-  
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally  
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,  
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published  
demand, and the circulation justify, such  
extra matter.  
The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage  
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents  
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.  
The publication includes papers original  
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,  
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,  
Literature, Mythology, Manners and cus-  
toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.,  
of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the  
Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East"  
generally. A more detailed list of subjects  
upon which contributions are especially  
invited is incorporated with each number.  
Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,  
French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-  
tuguese, are admissible. Endeavour  
are made to present a résumé in each  
number of the contents of the most recent  
works bearing on Chinese matters. Great  
attention is also paid to the Review  
department.  
Notes and Replies are classified to-  
gether as "Notes" (head references being  
given, when furnished, to previous Notes  
or Queries), as are also those queries which,  
though asking for information, furnish new  
or unpublished details concerning the mat-  
ter in hand. It is desirable to make the  
Queries proper as brief and as much to  
the point as possible.  
The China Review for July and August,  
1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two  
essays were sent in to compete for the best  
paper on the advantages of Christianity for  
the development of a State. All our learned  
societies should subscribe to this scholarly  
and enterprising Review. It is a sixty  
paged, bi-monthly, repository of what schol-  
ars are ascertaining about China. The  
lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is  
alone worth the price of the Review. Ad-  
dress China Review, Hongkong.—Northern  
Christian Advocate (U.S.).  
The Review's Oriental Record contains the fol-  
lowing notice of the China Review:—"This  
is the title of a publication, the first number  
of which has lately reached us from Hong-  
kong, where it has been set on foot as in  
some respects a continuation of Notes and  
Queries on China and Japan, the extinction  
of which useful serial a year or two ago has  
been much regretted in Europe as well as  
in China. The present publication, judging  
by the number now before us, is intended to  
occupy a position, as regards China and the  
neighbouring countries, somewhat similar  
to that which has been filled in India by the  
Calcutta Review. The great degree of at-  
tention that has been bestowed of late years  
upon the investigation of Chinese literature,  
antiquities, and social developments, to say  
nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the  
accumulation of important stores of infor-  
mation, rendering some such channel of pub-  
licity as is now provided extremely desir-  
able; and contributions of much interest  
may fairly be looked for from the members  
of the foreign consular services, the Chinese  
Customs' corps, and the missionary body,  
among whom is now assiduously cultivated,  
and who are severally represented in the first  
number of the Review by papers highly  
creditable to their respective authors. In a  
paper on Dr. Legge's Shing, by the Rev.  
E. J. Kitch, which the place of honour  
is deservedly given, an excellent  
summary is presented of the chronological  
problems and arguments involved in con-  
nexion with this important work. Some  
translations from Chinese novels and plays  
are marked by both accuracy and freshness  
of style; and an account of the career of  
the Chinese post-steamship of the eleventh  
century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra,  
is not only historically valuable, but is also  
distinguished by its literary grace. Beside  
notices of new books relating to China and  
the East, which will be a useful feature of  
the Review, we are glad to notice that  
"Notes" and "Queries" are destined to  
find a place in its pages also. It is to be  
hoped that this opening for contributions  
on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar  
degree of literary zeal to that which was  
displayed during the lifetime of its prede-  
cessor in the field, and that the China Review  
may receive the support necessary to insure  
its continuance. The publication is intend-  
ed to appear every two months, and will  
form a substantial octavo magazine.

**THE CHINESE MAIL.**  
This paper is now issued every  
day. The subscription is fixed at Four  
Dollars per annum delivered in Hong-  
kong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-  
cluding postage to Coast ports.  
It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever  
issued under purely native direction. The  
editorial department is conducted by  
Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and  
competence have already been most fully  
demonstrated. The chief support of the  
paper is of course derived from the native  
community, amongst whom also are to be  
found the guarantors and securities  
necessary to place it on a business and  
legal footing.  
The projectors, basing their estimates  
upon the most reliable information from  
the various Ports in China and Japan, and  
from Australia, California, Singapore,  
Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented  
by the Chinese, consider themselves  
justified in guaranteeing an ultimate  
circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000  
copies. The advantages offered to adver-  
tisers are therefore unusually great, and  
the foreign community generally will find  
it to their interest to avail themselves of  
them.  
The field open to a paper of this descrip-  
tion—conducted by native efforts, but  
progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—  
is almost limitless. It is on the one hand  
commands Chinese belief and interest  
while on the other deserves every aid  
that can be given to it by foreigners.  
Like English journals it contains Editorials  
with Local, Shipping, and Commercial  
News and Advertisements.  
Subscription orders for either of the  
above may be sent to  
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.



## To-day's Advertisements.

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.**  
The Steamship  
"DOUGLAS,"  
Capt. Young, will be de-  
parted for the above Ports  
on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au20

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.**

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE DIVIDEND** declared for the Half-  
Year ending 30th June last, at the  
Rate of (2) ONE POUND STERLING  
per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and  
after MONDAY, the 18th Current, at the  
Office of the Corporation, where Share-  
holders are requested to apply for Warrants.  
By Order of the Court of Directors,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING**  
of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in  
the OFFICES of the Company, CLUB  
CHAMBERS, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd Sep-  
tember, 1879, at 3 p.m., for the purpose  
of receiving the Report of the Directors,  
together with a Statement of Accounts to  
30th June, 1879.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from August 20th to  
September 3rd, both days included.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879. se3

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

**THE Undersigned will sell by Public  
Auction, on**

## TUESDAY,

the 19th August, at Noon, at his Sales  
Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

An Invoice of best English-made  
BRASS FLUSH BOLTS for Doors and  
Windows, Assorted Sizes, from 36 inches  
to 6 inches; Brass Cabin Door Hooks,  
Assorted Sizes, from 12 inches down-  
wards; Brass Magazine and Morton  
Locks, Iron Rim Locks, Iron and Gal-  
vanised Padlocks, Iron Leg-irons, Hand-  
cuffs, etc., etc.

700 lbs. Bees Wax.  
An Invoice of MORTON'S OILMAN'S  
STORES, FRESH EX LATE ARRIVALS,  
Comprising: Pickles, Tart-fruit, Must-  
ard, Table Vinegar, Salad Oil, Sauces,  
Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Currants,  
Muscatel Raisins, Pudding Raisins,  
Assorted Confectionery, Arrowroot, Ta-  
piooca, Table Salt, Lobsters and Salmon  
in 1 lb. Tins, 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tins Soups,  
Chocolate and Milk, Cocoa and Milk,  
etc., etc.

SWAINE and BOORD'S OLD TOM,  
Ginger Wine, Kinahan's Whisky, Nor-  
wegian Beer, Burke's Dublin Stout in  
quarts and pints, etc.

1 case White Turkish Towels.  
100 doz. White Cotton Socks.  
50 doz. White Cotton Stockings.

An Invoice of Handsomely Decorated  
TABLE LAMPS for Kerosine Oil, As-  
sorted Sizes and Patterns.

3 cases Magenta Dye in 1 catty Tins.  
HUBBARD'S Assorted PAINTS.

60 English Grindstones, Sizes, from  
12 to 21 inches.

Perfumery, Razors, Penknives, Gal-  
vanised Spoons, Crockery Ware, Gilt  
Buttons, Candles, etc., etc.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au19

## Not Responsible for Debts.

**Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—**

AGNES MUIR, British ship, Capt. James  
Low.—Meyer & Co.

HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J.  
Wm. Milligan.—Vogel & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16, *Anadyr*, French steamer, 2416,  
do Boissac-Baron, Shanghai Aug. 13,  
Mails and General.—MESSAGIERIES MAR-  
TIMES.

Aug. 16, *Tanais*, French steamer, 1000,  
do la Marcella, Yokohama Aug. 9, Mails  
and General.—MESSAGIERIES MARITIMES.

Aug. 16, *Douglas*, British steamer, 884,  
M. Young, Fochow Aug. 12, Amoy 14, and  
Swatow 15, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &  
Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 16, *Olympia*, for Saigon.  
16, *John A. Briggs*, for San Francisco.  
16, *Washi*, for Tientsin.  
16, *Bonita*, for Tientsin.

## CLEARED.

*Victory*, for Tientsin.  
*Yotung*, for Swatow.  
*Danube*, for Bangkok.  
*Wing Hing*, for Haiphong.  
*Me-hi*, for Hiohow and Haiphong.  
*Emil Julius*, for Tientsin.  
*Hector*, for London, etc.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Anadyr*, from Shanghai: for Hong-  
kong, Mr. Charles, and 11 Chinese; for  
Marseilles, General Lehmer.  
Per *Tanais*, from Yokohama: for Hong-  
kong, Messrs J. D. Humphreys and Casalta,  
and 2 Chinese; for Saigon, Mr. Garnier; for  
Marseilles, Messrs Loughran, and Murphy.  
Per *Douglas*, from Coast Ports, Messrs  
Chambers, Pys, and Baux, 288 Chinese,  
and 1 European.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Olympia*, for Saigon, 140 Chinese.  
Per *Washi*, for Tientsin, 14 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports:  
Left Fochow on Tuesday the 12th Aug.,  
towing British barque *Undine* down the  
River Min clear of banks, when her go  
and proceeded on to Amoy, arriving there  
on the 13th. Left Amoy on the 14th, and  
had moderate S.W. winds with fine clear  
weather to Swatow. Left Swatow on 15th,  
and had light S.W. winds and calm with  
fine clear weather to port. In Fochow:  
S. S. *Hector*, Europe, and H. M. S. *Lep-  
wing* at Sharp Peak. In Amoy: S. S.  
*Cheong Hock Kian*, and H. M. S. *Mosquito*.  
In Swatow: S. S. *Yungching*, *Swatow*,  
*Tientsin*, *Chifu*, and *Olaf*.

## CARGO.

Per S. S. *Scotland*, Hongkong to New  
York, sailed 22nd July, 1879.—393 bales  
Straw Braid, 68 bales Straw Oats, 210  
pkgs. Chinaware, 12 pkgs. Sundries, 10  
pkgs. Paper, 100 boxes Tea (Canton) 2,000  
lbs., 15 bales Raw Silk, 1 pkg. Silk Piece  
Goods, and 12 pkgs. Cane.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## MAILS will close:—

For TOURON and HAIPHONG.—  
Per *Wing Hing*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow,  
the 17th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW.—  
Per *Douglas*, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 20th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,  
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.—  
Per *Olaf*, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, the  
23rd inst. (12 cent rates).

For BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MEL-  
BOURNE, &c.—  
Per *Brisbane*, at 1.30 p.m., on Monday,  
the 26th inst. (12 cent rates).

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKER.—  
The French Contract Packet *Anadyr*, will  
be despatched on TUESDAY, the  
19th instant, with Mails to and  
through the United Kingdom and  
Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits  
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,  
Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bom-  
bay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The usual hours will be observed in closing  
the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKER.—  
The United States Mail Packet City of  
Tokyo, will be despatched on SATUR-  
DAY, the 23rd instant, with Mails  
for Japan, San Francisco, the United  
States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c.,  
which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry closes.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters  
(except for Non-Union Countries) may  
be posted on board the Packet with  
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage  
until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies  
(except the Bahamas and Hayti),  
Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay  
cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au23

## HOURS OF CLOSING

## THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing  
Mails, &c., by both the British and  
French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes; Post  
Office closes except the Night Box,  
which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—

7 A.M.—Post Office opens.

10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases.  
Posting of all printed matter and  
patterns ceases.

11 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late  
Letters.

11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with  
Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 A.M.—when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted  
on board the packet with Late Fee of  
18 cents until time of departure.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Tenders Close.

Tenders for Painting and Colouring, to  
be sent in Naval Store Keeper's by  
Noon.

Dividend of H'Kong Bank payable.

2 p.m.—Tenders for sale of Old Copper,  
will be received by the Spanish Consul.

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, August 19.—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of  
Call and Europe.

Noon.—Claims against the *Agnes Muir*,  
must be sent in to the Agents.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr G.  
R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.—

Noon.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.  
Transfer Books of the Hongkong and  
Whampoa Dock Company, Limited,  
closed from this date to 3rd Proximo,  
included.

SATURDAY, August 23.—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yok-  
ohama and San Francisco.

4 p.m.—*Olaf* leaves for Port Darwin, &c.

TUESDAY, August 26.—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports  
of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, September 1.—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s  
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San  
Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, September 3.—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.,  
Limited, at Club Chambers.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right  
Reverend Bishop Gordon. Morning Ser-  
vice 11, Evening 4.30. Holy Communion  
on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,  
officiating Military Chaplain.—At 8 a.m.  
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion  
on the second and fourth Sunday in the  
month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at  
11 A.M., Afternoon, 6 P.M.—Divine Service  
in Chinese, 2-3 P.M.—every Sunday, with  
communion on first Sunday of every month.  
—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.  
J. Henderson. Service at 6 P.M., every  
Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free.  
Morning Prayer and Communion on the  
first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.  
J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen.  
(All Services in Chinese.) Morning  
Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and  
Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3  
P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Com-  
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in  
the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke,  
every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in  
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,  
West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—  
In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

## THE

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMIST,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS

OF  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQU-  
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,  
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

## BIRTH.

At No. 1, Westbourne Villas, on the 15th  
inst., the Wife of Captain J. JOHNSTON, of  
the S. S. *Charlton*, of a Son.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 7.80 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

Writing on the vice of which "specula-  
tive directors" are guilty, the *Celestial  
Empire* says that "it is easier to discover  
an evil than to provide a remedy. Di-  
rectors are properly chosen from those  
having large interests, and no one would  
say that because a shareholder had been  
appointed a director, he should be pre-  
vented from dealing with his shares. It  
is, in fact, difficult to say when a director  
makes improper use of his knowledge, and  
becomes what Mr Morgan would  
consider a 'speculator.' A vice of  
this kind can scarcely be dealt with  
in the way proposed at the meeting,  
and can only be left to the condemnation  
of public opinion." Although a director  
ought not to be debarred from honestly  
"dealing with his shares," as our con-  
temporary calls it, we cannot follow the  
writer in his difficulty as to "when a  
director makes improper use of his know-  
ledge." Indeed, the voluminous history  
of rascality as developed in the directors  
of companies at home throws a clear  
enough light upon that subject. That  
the vice referred to, however, "can only  
be left to the condemnation of public  
opinion," is evidently borne out by facts.  
The proceedings of the Hongkong and  
Shanghai Bank meeting held this after-  
noon were of a purely formal nature, not  
a word having been said about the one  
question which has recently occupied  
the public mind. There is good reason  
to suppose, therefore, that the existing  
Board possesses the confidence of the  
shareholders; while it is fair to assume  
that the surplus "steam" recently blown  
off at the wrong time and place regard-  
ing "speculative directors" has either  
been shut in for future use, or was too  
thin and evanescent in its composition  
to last out the fortnight that intervened  
between the two meetings. Certain it is  
that if shareholders possessing real griev-  
ances have not resolution to seek redress,  
or the courage to stand by their own  
opinions, it is hard to say from whence  
the boldness is to emanate, or by whom  
else the risk is to be run.

THE CRAZE AGAINST CHINESE IMMIGRATION  
into California may eventually accom-  
plish good results. More general atten-  
tion is being drawn in the Golden State  
to the condition of the Celestials there  
located, and a clearer understanding of  
the conditions under which most of them  
are conveyed to and kept in their present  
field of labour is being arrived at. It is  
an open secret now that strong repre-  
sentations have been made to the Hong-  
kong Government by the Chinese Consul  
General in San Francisco, as well as

by the Tung Wah Hospital Committee  
here, regarding the alleged loose manner  
in which the shipment of Chinese females  
from Hongkong has been carried out.  
Notwithstanding the strict local laws  
against kidnapping and the sale or im-  
portation of women for immoral purposes  
in Hongkong, and the statute of the  
United States (March 3, 1875), under  
which it is compulsory upon the Consul  
to ascertain whether any immoral con-  
tract exists before delivering the required  
permit or certificate, several cases have  
occurred during the last year or two in  
which kidnapped women have been al-  
lowed to go to California. Although we  
do not advocate too stringent measures  
being adopted to restrict the emigration  
of females to the States—as the presence  
of a fair proportion of women tends so  
much to raise the condition of the men—  
it is not satisfactory to find that cases  
of kidnapping successfully escape the  
vigilance of the District Watchmen, the  
Kidnapping Detectives, the Police, and  
the Tung Wah Hospital Committee. As  
the penalty for importing women into  
the United States for immoral purposes  
is five years' imprisonment and a fine  
not exceeding five thousand dollars, while  
the Chinese Consular officials there seem  
now to be giving this matter their careful  
attention, such irregularities are not  
likely to be of frequent occurrence.

Another movement has lately been  
made in California, in connection with  
the Chinese, which may turn out to be  
of the greatest importance. It has long  
been known, both here and in California,  
that the real moving power of the Chinese  
immigration into the Pacific States is to  
be found in the Six Companies or Chinese  
Guilds of San Francisco. Although it is  
probably impossible ever to obtain reli-  
able proof of the statement, it is the  
common belief that a large majority of  
the Chinese who ship for California from  
year to year are under the power of those  
Companies. The passage-tickets of those  
who are too poor to pay for them are  
provided by the influence of the Com-  
panies or their agents, and the latter are  
here regarded as all-powerful in every-  
thing relating to the great "Chinese  
Question." Like all such organizations  
existing among Chinese, it is next to  
impossible to understand the working of  
the system adopted and maintained by  
these institutions or combinations. In  
San Francisco, however, as everywhere  
else where Chinese exist in any number,  
the all-mighty people governed them-  
selves, and the "Six Companies" Guild  
furnished a law unto itself, a Consulate  
and a Legation all in one. Whether or  
not the establishment of the Consulate-  
General at San Francisco is beginning  
to exercise any palpable influence upon  
this monopoly of power and secretiveness,  
it is difficult to say. But a case which  
is mentioned in the last American paper  
to hand seems to point to that possibility.  
A complaint has at last been brought by  
the U. S. authorities against a Chinese  
firm in San Francisco, in that its partners  
"unlawfully, knowingly, and wrongfully  
took and caused to be taken and trans-  
ported to the United States from the  
Empire of China, to wit, one Wing Wo,  
without the free and voluntary consent  
of said Wing Wo, and against his will,  
for the purpose of holding him, the said  
Wing Wo, to a term of service within  
the State of California, contrary to the  
form of statutes of the United States."

A second allegation was to the effect  
that the Chinese firm in question did  
contract in advance to supply the labour  
of the said coolie, whose services were to  
be furnished contrary to the will and  
voluntary consent of said coolie, and in  
violation of the laws of the United  
States. The persons proceeded against  
were represented as the Doe family  
(John, Richard, William, Thomas and  
James), comprising the Chinese firm of  
King Chow & Co., and the arrest of the  
defendants was postponed till the Chi-  
nese witness, the aforesaid coolie, was  
secured. The sections of the Immigra-  
tion Act under which the above charges  
are laid are as follow:—

Sec. 2. That if any citizen of the United  
States, or other person amenable to the laws  
of the United States, shall take, or cause to  
be taken or transported, to or from the  
United States any subject of China, Japan,  
or any Oriental country, without their free  
and voluntary consent, for the purpose of  
holding them to a term of service, such  
citizen or other person shall be liable to be  
indicted therefor, and on conviction of such  
offence, shall be punished by a fine not ex-  
ceeding two thousand dollars and be impris-  
oned, not exceeding one year; and all con-  
tracts and agreements for a term of service  
of such persons in the United States, whether  
made in advance or in pursuance of such  
illegal importation, and whether such im-  
portation shall have been in American or  
other vessels, are hereby declared void.

Sec. 4. That if any person shall knowingly  
and willfully contract, or attempt to con-  
tract, in advance or in pursuance of such  
illegal importation, to supply to another the  
labor of any coolie or other person brought  
into the United States in violation of section  
two thousand one hundred and fifty-eight  
of the Revised Statutes, or of any other  
section of the laws prohibiting the coolie-  
trade or of this act, such person shall be  
deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon con-  
viction thereof, in any United States court,  
shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five  
hundred dollars and imprisoned for a term  
not exceeding one year.

Now, apart from the feelings which  
such a prosecution, the decision in such  
a case will be worthy of attention, as  
it may lead to considerable alterations  
in the present system of shipping Chinese  
passengers by the P. M. S. S. and O. & O.  
Co. steamers. It will, of course, be said  
that the local authorities and the U. S.  
Consul of this Colony can do nothing  
more than they do at present; and while  
the Consular representative honestly  
performs his duty, we cannot see that  
anything further can be done while the  
passengers declare their readiness to go

and pay for their passage-tickets. Still,  
if contracts be found to exist in San  
Francisco, no little trouble may thereby  
be raised to this apparently legitimate  
passenger trade; while Governor Hen-  
nessy and the Downing-Street officials  
may feel it their duty to object to this  
new form of "contract" emigration.  
That the existence of a mere contract to  
serve should be regarded as so shocking  
a circumstance, is something we have  
always failed to appreciate, except where  
Justice was at a discount and fair dealing  
was unknown. Now that a Consul-  
General and a Consul represent the  
Chinese in San Francisco, this craze  
against contracts is rather out of place.  
Nevertheless, such is the American law,  
and so strong is the state of feeling on  
the Pacific Slope that it will be interest-  
ing to watch the issue of such prosecu-  
tions as that above referred to.

## CHINESE NOTES.

The Chinese goddess 斗姥 is identified  
by Dr Eitel and Dr Williams with the Indian  
*Chundi* or *Tchundi*. Two Chinese literates  
from different Provinces inform us that  
元君 is another name for the same deity.  
There is a temple in Canton called the  
斗姥宮, in which are temporarily de-  
posited the coffins of dead persons previous  
to their final burial. The goddess Tannu  
has eight hands, but we have not been able  
to ascertain why she is thus represented.

天仗 is the classical name for the  
paraphernalia of the 侍衛 or Imperial  
Body Guard. In ancient times the Emperors  
of China are said to have sat at a sort  
of Supreme Tribunal surrounded by these  
paraphernalia of office.

The years of a man's life are divided into  
lustra 字運 of ten and five years apiece.  
一個大運 means a lustrum of ten years;  
一個小運 or 一個字 means a period  
of five years. Both are made use of in  
soothsaying operations and on the occasion  
of any climacteric, such, for instance, as  
that already described, the occasion of  
allowing the moustache to grow.

It appears from a recent *Peking Gazette*  
that the full title of the Emperor of  
China, used in granting patents of nobility,  
[封州] is "By the grace of God, Em-  
peror." The patents commence thus: 奉  
天承運皇帝制曰 "We, Emperor,  
by the grace of God now regnant, hereby  
declare" &c., &c. The patents end with  
the words: 欽哉. "Respect this," which  
words, unlike the words 欽此 of edicts,  
are uttered by the Emperor himself.

The term 牌行 is only used by a  
Literary Chancellor in addressing a Prefect.  
牌行該府 "The Prefect is directed to  
&c., &c."

The Lesbian morals of the women of some  
parts of Kwang Tung who league themselves  
together in mysterious alliances, are prob-  
ably of not so accidental a nature as might at  
first be supposed. The fifth of Lucian's  
Meretricious Dialogues describes doings of  
a venerable origin of the eccentricities in  
question. The Chinese women (chiefly from  
Shun Tak) who delight in these things call  
the system 拜相親.

Amongst other things which we intend to  
inflict upon the readers of Chinese Notes are  
the Chinese versions of those Manchu words  
which are in common use in the Chinese  
language. Such are 侍衛, "sit down,"  
[侍] said by the Emperor to the Grand  
Council every morning, and 侍, "stand up."  
[侍] written? 侍立. The sitting posture  
called 侍衛 is more trying than actual  
kneeling, unless long practised. It consists  
in curling on one leg on the ground under  
the body and sitting or squatting upon  
it, the other leg still kneeling. The aged  
ministers have frequently to be assisted on  
to their legs by a eunuch after undergoing  
an hour or so of this privileged penance.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Gutzlaf-Nagasaki cable is now repair-  
ed, and telegraphic communication with  
Japan is thus again restored.

The departure of the P. M. S. S. Com-  
pany's steamer *City of Tokio* is postponed  
until Saturday, the 23rd, at 3 p.m.

We are in receipt of a copy of the *Customs  
Gazette* for the April-June quarter of



that a reviewer, generally very sensible in his remarks, says of it:—

To this work the author brings her remarkable powers of keen analysis and observation. We are startled as we realize how familiar these people are to us; and though we may not find them amusing companions we cannot deny their truthful representation. No other writer of the present age could write such a book—could mass so many profound thoughts within the same number of pages; yet we question if it will enhance her reputation. She is not at her best in the essay. Even in the most successful of the present papers, we miss the exquisite charm of the author of *Middlemarch* and *Daniel Deronda*. The novel still remains the field of her greatest triumphs.

THE *Los Angeles Evening Journal* writing of the Seward case says:—

The charges that have been laid against him are of the gravest character, and although he has visited Washington for the purpose of offering a defence to them, they have not been met in that spirit of frankness which characterizes a man conscious of his innocence and of the uprightness of his conduct, nor has the very damaging testimony of the prosecution been disproved. We do not know what influences led Mr. Seward to return to his post while resting under such a serious cloud; but we do not think the Administration can afford to ignore the ugly phases of this case, or to retain in the high and responsible station of Minister Plenipotentiary one who has shown every disposition to evade rather than disprove charges of the grossest official misconduct.

Hedon & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 8th August:—

Arrivals During the Week.—Aug. 3, Nansu, from Hongkong; 3, Taiwan, from Hongkong; 5, Hae An, from Shanghai; 6, Celina, from Hongkong; 8, Europe, from Shanghai.

Departures During the Week.—Aug. 2, Europe, for Shanghai; 2, Lily, for Shanghai; 4, San Francisco, for Dunedin; 4, Lulu, for Tientsin; 5, Nansu, for Hongkong; 5, Hesperia, for London; 6, Ben Ledt, for Colon; 6, Lapping, for Sharp Peak; 6, Wodan, for Cape Town; 6, Lord of the Isles, for Takao; 8, Johanna Kermer, for Newchwang; 6, Glengyle, for London; 6, Hedvic, for Shanghai; 7, Civalre, for Tientsin.

Shipping in Port.—Maid of Judah, Lady Louisa, R. M. Hayward, Undine, Cuba, Madcap, Irazu, Taiwan, Hae An, Celina, Europe.

THE *Mercury* has heard there has been a serious earthquake in Fochien, Shensi and Kansu, causing much devastation. No details are, however, at present to hand.

In the *Peking Gazette* of July 26th, a memorial is published from the Governor of Shansi, T'ien Kuo-ch'uan, requesting that an example may be made of certain bad characters in his province, guilty of trading in young girls, and other evil practices. A tramp, named Chan Wan-ngan, previously a "brave," and a woman named Wang, ride Chang, have been engaged in the purchase and sale of women and girls. They have further been guilty of great cruelty in their treatment of young girls, scorching them with hot irons, &c. A man named Yang Kuo-jun has been for years a leader of roughs in the provincial capital, and has given great trouble. No crime is too great for him, and he holds the law in utter contempt. An example should be made of him, that others may take warning. "Let Chan Wan-ngan and Yang Kuo-jun be beheaded; and let the woman be imprisoned for life in her native district in Honan. In other respects the Governor's recommendations are approved."

We gave an account the other day from a Shanghai paper of the arrest of a gang of 47 gamblers in Lao-ke-chow recently, and of their being fined by the Mixed Court. We now note that on the 12th, nine of them were again brought up, all the others having already liberated themselves by the payment of the fines imposed. It was shown that the men now before the Court were utterly unable to pay a heavy fine, and an order was accordingly made that they should be fined \$2 each to be paid before Thursday morning, the 14th instant. Two were immediately freed by their friends, while two more, who have become ill during their confinement, were released by the Court on the representation that they had no friends to pay their fines for them. The remaining five were then locked up; and a summons was issued for their appearance before the Court, on Thursday morning next, of the agent of the proprietor of the gambling-den, the proprietor himself having fled to Hongkong several days since.

A HOME paper says:—"At the Thames Police Court, on the 25th June, Mr. Lushington was engaged for about two hours and a half in hearing the complaints of a number of coloured seamen belonging to the *Duke of Buccleuch*, a large screw steamer, owned by Messrs Carlyle & Co., and at present lying in the South West India Docks. The men, numbering about thirty, have been engaged as firemen, trimmers &c., on a voyage from Singapore and Madras, and they state that they have been very badly treated, ever since they joined, by the chief, second, and third engineers, that several of them have, for little or nothing, been put in irons and kept in them for four, six, or eight hours, with their hands raised above their heads, after they were manacled, by means of ropes, so that they had to rest themselves on the tips of the toes, remaining thus for some hours. One man stated that he was made to stand on his head and keep in that position for two hours, whilst another said that he had been caught hold of and his head thrust into one of the firepipes. All of them complained more or less of being assaulted and beaten, or having their food withheld. None of them had any complaint to make against the captain. Ultimately Mr. Lushington granted several of them summonses for assault against the chief, second, and third engineers."

With respect to the wonderful Chinese discovery of a mode of propelling wheel-boats without fire, i.e., without steam, to which we gave currency some time ago on the authority of the *Shanghai Courier*, we note that it now turns out that the paragraph in the *Courier* of 10th July, under the head of

"The Steam-boat Discovery" from which paragraph we quoted, was incorrect in every particular. It purported to embody a translation for that paper from the *Peking Gazette*, but in point of fact no such announcement as it referred to ever appeared at all in that official sheet. There was a paragraph in the *Shen-pao* on the subject, of which our contemporary had received a translation.

In regard to the death of Mr William G. Sands, of Hiogo, a correspondent of the *News* says:—"He was one of the earliest residents of the port, and was ever foremost in identifying himself with every project which promised to promote the social amenities of the place—the Club, the Turf, &c., all owe something to his active assistance. As a man of business, his integrity was of the strictest nature, and his knowledge and experience of mercantile customs made him an authority whenever a public expression of opinion was sought. As a member of the Masonic fraternity he had gained almost the highest rank obtainable, enjoying, for some time, the distinguished position of Deputy District Grand Master of Japan."

JOHN RICHARD BROWN, who is an M.D., was brought up at the Police Court, at Shanghai Aug. 9th, before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., charged, on remand from the previous day, with being drunk and incapable in a jiriksha. He has been twice previously before the Court and fined for similar offences, and he was remanded to afford him an opportunity to provide security for his future good behaviour. His Worship asked him if he had obtained security. Prisoner replied in the negative, and said he was at a loss to know what to do. He implored his Worship to give him a chance to leave Shanghai. If he could not get away from China altogether, perhaps he could get to Hongkong or some other place where he was better known, being a comparative stranger in Shanghai. His Honour reminded him that this was not the first time he had been before the Court, and he could not allow him to be released without some security for his good behaviour was given. Prisoner repeated that he was little known in Shanghai. He had lived in Kobe for nine or twelve months. His Worship said he told the prisoner when he was last before the Court that he would receive extra punishment if he appeared before him again; and he would now have to pay a fine of \$10 and the costs, or go to gaol for one month, with hard labour. So that "the Doctor" will not come to Hongkong or go to any other place where he is well known; for a month yet. When before the Court the previous time he said he had had a great deal of trouble, which had almost driven him to insanity.

#### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

##### HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this Corporation was held at the City Hall, this afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of accounts to 30th June. Mr W. H. Forbes, Chairman of the Board, presided, and there were also present the following shareholders:—Hon. W. Keewick, Thos. Jackson (Chief Manager) E. R. Bellios, H. Hoppius, A. M'iver, F. D. Sassoon, W. Reimers, W. S. Young, Hon. P. Ryrie, M. E. Asger, Vogel, Grigor, H. E. Cope, H. M. Bevis, A. A. E. da Silva, Gourdian, Hynes, Dr Von der Horck, H. N. Mody, Arnold, Ford, Chater, Siebs, Bush, McConachie, Vernon, Wotton, Mosely, H. L. Denny, Newton, Barretto, G. Holmes, Juet, W. Morgan, Grobier, W. H. Ray, Cama, Heaton, Foster, Travers, Hughes, Cheyne, Munohjee, Abella, McGregor, Alfred, Beart, Coxon and others.

The Chief Manager read the advertisement convening the meeting; after which the Chairman read the report of the directors, which has already appeared in our columns. The statement of accounts, as the printed report had been in the hands of the members for some time, was taken as read.

The Chairman said:—"The Directors are glad to again meet the proprietors and lay before them the result of the working for the past six months. The profits are not so large as we could wish, but taking into consideration the stagnant state of China trade, and the unremunerative turn taken by Exchange during the last few months they are on the whole satisfactory. Last season was a very unfortunate one to shippers of tea and very heavy losses were sustained, leading to failures in the Trade, in which the Bank was interested; but we are happy to state that all losses have been written off, and we congratulate ourselves on having pulled through so very trying a commercial period with so little loss. (Applause). We continue to pay a dividend of one pound per share, being convinced that it is a wise policy to increase the Reserve Fund and thus strengthen the resources of the Bank. (Applause). Judging from our own experience, and that of our neighbours we are convinced that a large Reserve is of the utmost importance to an Eastern Bank, and the history of Banking during the past twelve months has more than ever impressed this fact upon the Directors. We are glad to say that the volume of our business steadily increases, and no efforts will be wanting on our part to maintain the advanced position we have taken up in the China Trade. We are determined to limit as far as possible all our operations to China and Japan, thus keeping our affairs under better control than if we had a more extended field of operations."

The Chairman then asked whether any shareholder had any question to ask, and no one rising to ask for information or make any remark on the report, the Chairman then moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr Arnold; the motion was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman stated that the dividend warrants would be ready on Monday morning.

There was no other business.

The *Jersey City Journal* says there are probably not over a dozen or so of perfectly able minded adults in the world who have never told a good many lies. Yet to be called a liar, somehow or other, seems to make them madder than almost anything else.

#### Marine Court.

(Before H. G. Thomson, Esq., R.N.)  
Saturday, August 16th.

##### REFUSAL OF DUTY.

Leung Piu, boatman of the S.S. *Dale*, was charged at the Marine Court to-day with using abusive language towards Charles Blake, the second officer, and refusing to obey his orders.

Defendant admitted the charge, and was fined \$5 or five days' imprisonment.

##### Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)  
Saturday, August 16th.

##### AN UNFORTUNATE CHARGE.

Kwok A Ming, a house boy in the employ of Mrs Sands, remanded from the 9th inst., on a charge of stealing a barometer valued at \$75 was brought up to-day and discharged at the request of Inspector D. Thompson, who had charge of the case, he having been unable to procure any evidence against the prisoner and having discovered that an old offender had been living in Mrs Sands' house when the barometer went missing.

##### STEALING FIREWOOD.

Pun Aho, an old firewood, at present unemployed, was seen by Chinese Sergeant Sam Aken carrying two bundles of firewood along the street in rather a suspicious manner. Defendant, when he saw the Sergeant, tried to avoid him, and when asked where he had got the firewood, gave a very unsatisfactory reply, saying that he had got the firewood from a friend who, he believed, had left the Colony.

Sentenced to fourteen days with hard labour.

##### A CLAN FIGHT.

Li Ato, a licensed chair coolie, and his partner in the business, hearing a cry of "chair" last evening while plying for hire on the Praya, ran up with their chair in answer to the call. Two rival coolies, Ng Awan and Lam Asai, also answered the call. Not being engaged, they set their chair down and beat Li Ato with their fists, kicked him on the body, one of them finally knocking him down with a piece of wood, cutting his head. His partner in the meanwhile had "cleared" and left him single-handed with his antagonists. A crowd began to assemble, some of them being clansmen of the man who was being assaulted, and they took his part. He went off to the Station and made a charge. While he was there, the defendants came in and made a counter charge. The Inspector having made enquiries and discovered that Li Ato, had been badly beaten by defendants and had had nothing to do with the after part of the fight, locked them up.

Pun Ayan, partner of first witness, was called, and was asked by His Worship why he had run away while his partner was being beaten by the chair coolies.

Witness replied:—"Because I am a Christian."

His Worship: Is your father also a Christian?

Witness: No.

His Worship: Would you have stayed and assisted your partner if he had been a Christian.

Witness: No, I would not. I do not care to fight, being a Christian. Besides, I thought they were too strong for me.

Defendants, Ng Awan and Lam A Sau, both said they were beaten by coolies and went to the Station to make a charge, when the Inspector locked them up.

They were fined \$1 each, and ordered to pay \$1 each as amends to Ng A Wan, in default one week's imprisonment.

##### DAMAGING TREES.

Li A Toal, chair coolie, was charged with cutting branches from some of the young trees near Wong-wei-cheong, the branches cut being valued at thirty cents. Defendant admitted the charge and said he was sick and cut the branches to enable him to buy medicine.—Fined \$10, or one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

##### GAMBLING AT SHAU-KI-WAN.

Inspector Swanton charged eight men with gambling at Shau ki wan; the men were arrested in the gambling house, where the usual implements for Fan-tan and other games were found.

The two managers of the house were fined \$25 each, or two months with hard labour for keeping a gaming-house; the other six were fined \$5 each, or one week with hard labour, for being found in a gambling house.

##### THE LIUCHIU CONTROVERSY.

Mr Frederic H. Balfour, writing from the Imperial Japanese Legation, Peking, August 2nd, to the Editor of the *Shanghai Courier*, draws attention to certain misleading and erroneous statements which appeared in a leading article in that paper, on the 21st ultimo, headed "The Prospect of War between China and Japan." In the second paragraph of the article the Editor said that "the British and French Ministers have been asked at Peking to intervene and endeavour to bring about a settlement, and that these Ministers, after consultation with the Japanese Minister informed the Chinese Government that the Japanese Government were quite willing to give up the Loochoos receiving some other islands in exchange." Whether the Chinese have requested the mediation of any of the Foreign Ministers Mr Balfour is not in a position to say; but he is authorized to give an unqualified denial to the somewhat startling announcement which forms the conclusion of the sentence. No communications of any sort have taken place between the Japanese Minister and any of his colleagues upon the subject, and no such proposition as the exchange of Liuchiu for any other has been advanced or even contemplated. The most serious misapprehension, however, in the article, is in the passage where it speaks of the recent "seizure" of the Liuchiu islands by the Japanese, a step on their part which the *Courier* said, was "only intended as a slap in the face for China." It is perhaps almost impossible, says Mr Balfour, to overestimate the radical wrongness of this view. "The use of such words as 'seizure,' 'annexation,' and so forth, not only tends to throw an utterly false colour over the question as it stands, but shows a complete lack of acquaintance with the history of Liuchiu in the past, and its position with regard to Japan at present. To set this point right, I cannot do better than quote a short passage from a recent article in the *Times*, which contains the whole story in

a nutshell. 'What has been done,' says the writer, 'is simply to regularize the administrative position of these islands, which have belonged to Japan for a long time. They formerly paid a tribute to Japan, but they retained a sort of relative independence until 1609, in which year the Daimio of Satsuma, obtained permission from the Shogun to set out on an expedition for the final conquest of the islands. He did conquer them, and from 1609 to 1883 they formed part of the territory of the Prince of Satsuma, and were governed by them under the Shogun, who, as is now known, was only a subject and Lieutenant of the Mikado. A nominal King was allowed to continue to exist in Liuchiu, but his sovereignty was not very real, for he was a retainer of a vassal of the Viceroy of the Emperor. When, eleven years ago, the feudal system was swept away in Japan, and all the domains of the Daimios were absorbed in the Empire, the so-called King of Liuchiu became simply an ordinary Japanese subject, like all the other local princes who were then mediatised; but he received from the Mikado a title of consolation which placed him foremost among the nobility of the land. The political sovereignty of Japan was regularly applied to his country, though a certain local autonomy was still left to it on administrative questions. It may be mentioned as evidence of the application of the sovereignty of Japan, that in 1874 the Mikado sent a force to Formosa to avenge the murder of some shipwrecked Liuchiuans, and that Japan thereby nearly got into a war with China, which claimed to be the suzerain of Formosa; but China ended by recognizing the right of the Mikado to protect his Liuchiu subjects, and paid an indemnity. What is now called the annexation of Liuchiu to Japan is therefore an error of words; what has been done has been simply to suppress what remained of local autonomy and to extend to the Islands the administrative system applied throughout Japan.' This, Mr Balfour thinks, places the whole matter in as clear a light as need be. "If there has been any 'seizure,' the seizure took place two hundred and seventy years ago, when the Liuchiuans King so far recognised the position of affairs as to give the Japanese a solemn acknowledgment of their suzerainty, embodied in two documents—one signed by the King himself, the other by his nobles. These documents, I need hardly add, are still in preservation."

#### China.

##### FOOCHOW.

(Herald, August 7th.)

Tea.—Transactions in Foochow since 31st ultimo comprised about 29,000 chests. The 63 a 23 per cent (short) Common Kils have been in steady demand throughout the week, at unchanged rates; flavory selections are, however, slightly cheaper.

Seachong.—Settlements of 2,000 chests—chiefly Common to medium grades—are reported, at about last week's prices.

H. K. Lu Fang-chi, the recently appointed Governor of this province, has not yet arrived, but will, it is expected, shortly enter upon the duties of his new office.

We hear that the Inspector-General has decided upon an immediate and general reduction of the out-door Customs Staff; and that, in compliance with an order from Peking, three of the junior tide-waiters, stationed at Pagoda Anchorage, have been discharged from the service at a day's notice, without receiving even the customary gratuity of a month's pay. Similar reductions have, we understand, taken place at the other ports.

By telegram we learn of the arrival at London, on the 1st instant, of the steamship *Brasmar* (Castle and Agamemnon)—tealaden from this port. Also, the steamship *Radnorshire*, *Hankow*, *Malabar*, and *Argyle*—tea-laden from Hankow and Shanghai. Private telegraphic advices in regard to the London tea market are said to be discouraging. Common congon, is reported to be "down again," but these rough statements should be accepted with caution, inasmuch as this staple class of tea has for some time past been quoted prices per pound under sterling cost in China. The better descriptions of congon are said to be in demand at comparatively improved rates. As regards the bulk of earlier shipments it remains to be seen whether the parcels without decided "point" will be relegated to the mysterious and indeterminate "good" common congon grade.

#### SHANGHAI.

##### (N. O. D. News.)

Two sudden deaths occurred in the Settlement on the 11th inst. A man named J. Huden arrived from Chefoo on the previous day, seeking employment on the out-door staff of the Customs service, and took up his abode at the City Bowling Saloon on the Yang-king-pang Creek. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon he retired to his bedroom, apparently in his usual health, and about half an hour afterwards he was found in the room insensible. Dr. Jamieson was immediately sent for, but on arrival his services were of no avail, life being extinct. It is presumed that death was the result of the intense heat. Deceased was well known in the North as a steady, sober man. The second case was that of an Austrian, who died suddenly in the evening in one of the cells at the Hongkew Police Station, where he had been placed on a charge of drunkenness.

Among the passengers by the M.B. steamer *Genka Maru* during the recent typhoon, was Mr Artemas Webster, who, although suffering from sickness at that trying period, at once left his bed and did good service with the other passengers in passing the baling buckets. By an oversight, Mr Webster's name was the only one omitted from the list of those who so bravely did their duty, and we have pleasure now in giving it that publicity it should properly have had at the time of the occurrence.

The Newchwang correspondent of the N. O. D. News reports (Aug. 4) a deluge of rain. "For the poor people at Yangkouan, a village 30 miles off, it was a deluge indeed, and no ark to fly to. What the trouble and misery may turn out to be we cannot know at once, but already a subscription list has gone round, under the kind auspices of the Consul, Mr Thomas Adkins. We can, however, do very little; and I therefore beg that you will help us, and invite subscriptions."

#### (Courier.)

A serious case of robbery at the Magistrate's yamen at Kiao-sun, in this province, is reported in the *Sin-pao* of the 8th instant. It seems that the Magistrate's servants were being entertained by some actors in the front yard of the yamen, when some thieves

got into the house from the back, and proceeded to get possession of all the valuable and portable property they could find. Two or three of the thieves only entered the apartments, a larger number remaining outside to keep watch and to receive property. The Magistrate, who was the only person left in the apartments, was hushing himself over his accounts, and one of the thieves looked into the room in which he was sitting, but, taking him for one of his servants, the Magistrate allowed him to go away without interference. The thieves made several trips up and down stairs, and created some noise, but this was also ascribed by the Magistrate to his servants. Later on, however, it was discovered that the thieves had removed property and money from the house to the value of about Tls. 5,000. Soldiers were at once ordered to endeavour to discover and capture the offenders, but the *Sin-pao* understands that up to the time intelligence left the city their efforts had not been successful.

Another case of sudden death occurred to-day (12th). The deceased was a Custom House officer, named Thorell, and was to have left in the *Ho-chung* for Swatow to-night. He was going along Broadway in a jiriksha, when he was suddenly taken seriously ill. He got out and tried to walk, but reeled about and was taken into Mr. England's auction room. A surgeon was immediately sent for to attend him. He found the man in a comatose condition and so was not able to administer any restoratives internally. He lowered the head, which helped to produce signs of vitality, and the man attempted to vomit. The surgeon's efforts were unavailing, and he died within an hour of his being taken into the house. Without the head being opened it is not possible to say the actual cause of death. His left eye was black from a blow which was at least forty-eight hours old, and there was a puffiness at the back of the head. This, the surgeon says, with the effects of the sun, might have caused death, or deceased might have died either from the effects of the blow he received or from the effects of the great heat.

#### PEKING.

The Imperial Capital (August 4th) is pretty well deserted now by the foreign residents, such of them as can do so, having sought more wholesome retreats at the Western Hills or Chosens. The heat is very oppressive, and the air is far from being of that salubrious nature necessary for the enjoyment of health. The wonder is that the mortality among the permanent residents of Chinese cities is not greater than it is. Peking, with its broad streets and large spaces, is perhaps healthier than the majority of cities with their closer quarters, narrow streets or lanes, and accumulations of filth and stagnant water. Yet this pre-eminence is largely counteracted by such accumulations of concentrated filth as no other city in the world can boast. The sewers on either side of the principal streets, intended to be "blind" and free, but open in innumerable places and not "free," so as to discharge their contents, are nothing but receptacles of every kind of abomination to pollute the air and breed disease. The approaches to the capital are as unsatisfactory as its condition.

We are sorry to learn that the engagement of the geologist and mining expert, Mr. Arnold Hague, by H. E. Li Hung-chang, terminated on the 31st ult. On account of the obstructions constantly put forward by the Government, the object for which he was employed by the Viceroy has utterly failed of accomplishment. A few metal-bearing localities of little or no importance have been examined, but nothing definite has been learned of the actual resources of the province. This much has been made apparent, that the present Government will not permit anything to be done so long as it holds the power to prevent it.

Mr Hague is now in Peking on his way to Mongolia. He proposes making a few private excursions for his own pleasure, as well as in the interests of science; after which he will return to the United States to accept an important position tendered him by that Government, in connection with the new systematic surveys which it has been determined to make.

The U. S. Minister Mr. Seward left for Chefoo yesterday. The Peruvian Minister, Dr. Elmore, expects to leave for the South in a few days. Mr Hart's new residence will soon be ready for occupancy.—N. O. D. News.

#### Japan.

##### YOKOHAMA.

##### (Mail.)

The proposal of Ota, of Koishi Ken, to establish a whaling station at the Bonin Islands, having been supported by many others, operations will be commenced shortly and an Englishman, a resident of Yokohama, has also agreed to join in the undertaking. It is now intended to extend operations of the Association to the neighbourhood of the Kurile Islands.

A resident of Akashi, Banshiu, in Hiogo Ken, named Yoshida has reported to the authorities that he recently discovered an island situated in a north-westerly direction from Sekishiu about 60 ri distant north-easterly from Shimonoseki. Yoshida visited the island, which he estimates to be about 16 ri from north to south, and 30 ri from east to west, but the shore was so thickly wooded that he was unable to ascertain what the interior of the island was like. This island does not appear on any of the published maps or charts, and the supposed discoverer has applied to the proper authorities to explore and colonize it.

#### Siam.

(Weekly Advertiser, Aug. 4.)

It will be encouraging intelligence to all interested in the natural development and progress of Siam to learn that the Government has decided to establish telegraphic connection with the great main lines leading to Singapore and Calcutta, by the construction of the long contemplated line to Tavoy. If the work is pushed forward with vigor, it is not unreasonable to hope that Bangkok may be in communication with London before the close of the year.

Mr E. H. French, Second Assistant at H. B. M.'s Agency and Consulate General, left here in the steamer *Danube* last Thursday, from Hongkong. Mr French intends to visit his parents at Shanghai, and to spend several months in Japan. He will be absent about a year.

The large magnificent buoys now lying opposite to Wat Cheng, and to which we referred last week, are soon to be placed in the positions for which they were designed on the East coast. If two or three of them could be spared for points near the

mouth of the river it would be a great advantage to shipping. Reconciliation is the order of the day, at least, in Bangkok, if we are correctly informed. There is something so peculiarly affecting to sensitive natures in the tender embraces of long divided friends, that we are reminded of that thrilling incident which the Poet Laureate has so pathetically portrayed, where estranged lovers "rushed into each others arms like torrents from a mountain source." In fact the prolonged separation of those between whom Nature has established an affinity by the co-existence of generous impulses and child-like simplicity of character is one of those curious anomalies in human nature which the science of psychology has utterly failed to explain.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN.

The return of General C. W. Le Gendre, who is rather the stormy petrel than the peaceful dove of Japanese politics, attracts some attention at this rather critical time. We are curious, says the *Gazette*, to see what muddle will arise out of the complications in the Corea which are not yet settled, and in the Loochoos which are still pending, two nasty open sores whose issues will be certainly detrimental to Japan. By private letters we know that the Chinese, and not the official class only, have been much irritated by the action of Japan; and public opinion in China, for there is such a thing, presses upon the Chinese Government, to an extent that has become embarrassing, the necessity of showing a bold and even hostile front to Japan. The Chinese navy has been increased, and Li is again pressing forward some reorganizations with less opposition from his rivals than is usually the case. One evil for Japan, even if no other arises, will be that Japan will be forced to make corresponding preparations for war at a cost she can ill afford, so that the recent acts complained of by China, whether right or wrong, are certain to prove additional elements of embarrassment to the financial chaos. General Le Gendre had nothing to do with the Corea or Loochooan businesses, but his advent during the existence of a dispute with China is remarkable, provided he retains any influence with certain of the Ministry.

#### Quotations.

HONGKONG, August 16, 1879.

##### OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...\$530

" Old " cash... 502 1/2  
" New Benares, cash... 502 1/2  
" Old " cash... 502 1/2  
" New Malwa, credit... 750  
" Allowance Teels... 16  
" Old Malwa, credit... 765  
" Allowance Teels... 8

##### Exchange.

Bank, Wire... 3/7 1/2  
" Demand... 3/8 1/2  
" 30 days' sight... 3/8 1/2  
" 4 months' sight... 3/8 1/2  
Credits, 4... 3/9  
Documentary, 4 months' sight... 3/9 1/2  
India, Wire... 22 1/2  
" demand... 22 1/2  
Shanghai, demand... 7 1/2  
" 30 days' sight... 7 1/2  
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine... 27/40  
Sovereigns... 6/35

##### Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 88 1/2 prem.  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,300  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,400  
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250  
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 710  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$235  
H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$775  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$480  
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 12 1/2 prem.  
H. K. & W. S. Boat Co., \$2 prem.  
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 11  
China Coast S. Nav. Co., Tls. 93  
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$85  
China Sugar Refining Co., \$148  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.  
Do. of 1877, do.

##### Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, August 16, 1879.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.068  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.058  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.058  
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 85  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 88  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 88  
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 82  
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 84  
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 88  
Do. Maximum ... 88  
Do. Minimum over night ... 80

#### Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from them latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

##### VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left.	Name.	From.
Feb.	22, Grossfurt Constantine	Hamburg
Apr.	8, Leon	



## Portfolio.

## THE DEAD STUDENT.

It doesn't seem—now does it, Jack?—as if poor Brown were dead:  
'Twas only yesterday at noon he had to take his bed.  
The day before, he played first base, and ran 'em farland down;  
And then, to slip away so sly—'twas not at all like Brown.

The story seems too big to take. 'Most any one will find

It's sometimes hard to get a man well laid out in his mind.  
And Brown was just afore with life.  
'Twouldn't scare me, I avow,  
To hear a whoop, and see the man go rushing past here now.

Poor Brown! he's lying in his room, as white as drifted snow.  
I called upon him, as it were, an hour or two ago.  
A-rushing into Brownie's room seemed awkward like and queer:  
We haven't spoken back and forth for something like a year.

We didn't pull together square a single night of day;  
How'er I want, he soon contrived to find another way.  
He ran against me in my loves: we picked a dozen bones  
About that girl you used to like—the one that married Jones.

He worked against me in the class, before my very eyes,  
He opened up and scooped me square out of the Junior prize.  
In the last campus rush we came to strictly business blows.  
And from the eye he left undimmed I viewed his damaged nose.

In fact, I came at last to feel—and own it with dismay—  
That life would be worth living for if Brown were out the way.  
But when I heard that he was dead, my feelings tacked; and then  
I would have given half my life to get his back again.

I called upon him, as it were, an hour or two ago.  
The room was neat beyond excuse—the women made it so.  
Be sure he had no hand in that, and naught about it know.  
To see the order lying round had made him very blue.

A sweet bouquet of girlish flowers smiled in the face of Death.  
Straight through the open window came the morning's fragrant breath.  
Close-egged, a small canary-bird, with glossy, yellow throat,  
Skipped daintily from perch to perch, and never sung a note.

With hair unusually combed, sat poor 'em farland near,  
Alternately perusing Greek, and wrestling with a tear.  
A homely little girl of six, for some old kindness' sake,  
Was sobbing in the corner there as if her heart would break.

The books looked worn and wretched like, almost as if they knew,  
And seemed to be a-whispering their titles to my view.  
His rod and gun were in their place; and high, where all might see,  
Gleamed jauntily the boating cup he won last year from me.

I lifted up the solemn sheet. That honest, earnest face  
Showed signs of culture and of toil that death could not erase.  
As western skies at twilight mark where late the sun has been,  
Brown's face revealed the mind and soul that once had burned within.

He looked so grandly helpless there, upon that lonely bed!  
Oh, Jack! these many faces are foes no more when they are dead!  
'Old boy,' I sobbed, 'twas half my fault: This heart makes late amends.'  
I took the white cold hands in mine—and Brown and I were friends.

—Will Carleton.

## A WONDERFUL BABY.

'Tis a wonderful baby, I cannot deny it,  
The loveliest, sweetest, that ever was made;  
And no silver or gold in the country could buy it,  
Nor jewels—though e'en a queen's casket were paid.

We humor and fondle, we kiss and caress it,  
Are anxious when'er it's out of our sight;  
And we call it pet names—such as "queen lamb," and "blessed,"  
'Dear old precious darling,' from morn till night.

If we have any joys, if we have any troubles,  
If over our pathway a dark shadow flows,  
Our griefs we divide and our pleasures we double  
Because of this wonderful baby of ours.

It never is cross, or impatient, or fretful,  
Like some other babies that you and I know;  
And we should be never unkind or forgetful  
Of all that to this precious darling we owe.

Its face is all wrinkled—now isn't that funny?  
Step has been feeble for many a day,  
And over the brow where were ringlets once sunny  
There now are soft tresses of silvery gray.

You'll think I am frivolous, may be—  
Declaring the truth I have surely not told;  
But this precious old darling, this wonderful baby,  
So dear to our hearts, is near eighty years old.

By care and caresses we give to no other,  
Her care and her kindness we strive to repay;  
And we thank the dear Father in heaven that mother,  
With heart young as ever, is with us to-day!

—Vine Pollard, in Christian Union.

## "LOOK ON THIS PICTURE,—AND ON THIS."

It may be remembered that when the news of the lamented death of Lord Lawrence came to hand here, we were fortunate enough to be able to place before our readers at the same time as the intimation of his death appeared in our paper the eloquent, graceful and liberal tribute paid by the Governor-General of India to his memory. The document to which we refer emanated nominally, of course, from the Government, but there could be no doubt that the work was that of Lord Lytton. The following very appropriate remarks on the minute are from the columns of the Pioneer:

If to have an opportunity of treating a political opponent with generosity, to seize that opportunity with alacrity, and to use it with grace, be a stroke of good fortune, the present Viceroy may well be congratulated on the resolution which recorded the tribute of the Government of India to the memory of his distinguished predecessor in office. No words more frank, more hearty, more free from any suggestion of a bitter afterthought, were ever penned than those in which Lord Lytton gave utterance to the funeral eulogy of the man, who for months and years past has been the centre, if not the principal moving cause, of the most formidable English opposition that a Viceroy, at a critical conjuncture, has ever experienced. Of the controversy we have no wish to speak; but it is pleasant in an age in which parliamentary virulence threatens to become a national disease, and in a society for which no libel is too petty, and no scurrility too base, to find that there is at least one Englishman, whom political opposition cannot betray into a bitter mood, and who escapes gladly from the hot atmosphere of public controversy into that higher and calmer region, in which—all differences of opinion put out of sight—sterling merits of character are alone regarded, and the permanent claims of a Nation's gratitude alone enforced. The happy art *disentire sine odio* is a rare one, never rarer than just now in England. Lord Lytton's Resolution proves him a proficient in it. It fell like a note of peace amid the babel of angry tongues, and must have been as coals of fire to the heads of many who have thought no insult too gross, no invective too scathing, no suggestion too dishonourable for the successful author of the Cabul Campaign.

We have thought it fit to bring the above prominently forward to point a moral. This too shall be done by means of a quotation which is only brief. A London correspondent writes:—

At the Cobden Club dinner held at Greenwich, under the presidency of Lord Northbrook, the noble Lord talked with a vengeance according to the feelings of his audience, for more radical sentiments than his I have rarely heard. Lord Northbrook is a wooden speaker, but a good hater. He is also an ingenious assailant, or he could never have made a Cobden Club dinner the occasion of attacking the "section of the Cabinet" who were in favour of the Afghan war. The Viceroy must possess a very forgiving spirit, otherwise there would be a day of heavy reckoning in store for Lord Northbrook. If the latter had been one of the most uncompromising of politicians he could hardly have acted with greater brutality towards his successor. All through the discussions on the Afghan question neither ex-official restraint nor the amenities of that polite circle in which he moves, prevented Lord Northbrook criticising Lord Lytton and his policy in pretty much the same way as such radical politicians as the editor of the *Echo* treats Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Northbrook's Afghan comments at the Cobden Club dinner showed an undying animus, and have done the noble Lord no credit.

None would be more sorry than we to see the noble rule *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* degenerate into a clap-net utterance, meaning that all men who are fortunate enough to be dead are to be bespattered with fulsome flattery whatever kind of life they led, whatever their public sins and shortcomings. But we do believe in a handsome acknowledgement of a great and good man just passed away, whatever his sense of duty may have led him to do in contravention of our own feelings and it may be to our individual hurt at the time. Lord Lytton has proved himself a large-minded liberal statesman; Lord Northbrook has brought discredit on himself by his lamentable display of his ferocity, small-mindedness and unfairness. The former has done a graceful act which will go far to make him live in the minds of the people as a nobleman in the best meaning of the word; the latter will only be remembered as the Viceroy who was connected with the Baring Bros, and never drew his salary for his services, such as they were, as Governor-General.

Albert Weber, the piano manufacturer who died at New York, June 25th, leaves an estate valued at \$501,000 to \$750,000.

"Wine maketh glad the heart," said the King of Israel; and the Hebrew heart of David's day was gladdened by a real wine, the wine of grapes; while the ancient Egyptian heart rejoiced in wine of barley—that is, beer. The invention of beer as a beverage is ascribed to Osiris, twenty centuries before the Christian era, and it was known to the ancient world as wine of barley. In modern times the nationalities of Latin origin drink wine more freely than those of Saxon origin, who consume much beer. The agriculture of European countries is largely influenced by the popular demand for beverages. Within the last two decades beer has been rapidly gaining favor in Paris, Rome and Madrid as well as in Berlin, Vienna and Hamburg. In Paris, for example, the annual consumption of beer has risen to over 100,000,000 liters (about 250,000 gallons), and many Parisians have come to the conclusion that beer, though inferior in attractiveness to wine, allays thirst, stimulates digestion, refreshes the system and is nutritive.

## GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, "E. V. S." writes from Philadelphia under date of June 7th:—

Everybody knows of the cordial friendship existing between General Grant and the proprietor of *The Public Ledger*. When Grant was President Mr. Childs was a frequent guest at the White House; and whenever he came to Philadelphia Mr. Childs's house was his home. The presents the ex-President has received during his tour abroad have been forwarded to his Philadelphia friend, and are kept in Mr. Childs's private office and shown by him to his callers with as much pride and pleasure as though he were the recipient instead of only the custodian of the treasures. A regular correspondence is kept up between the two friends. General Grant's last letter was written at the Straits Settlement, Singapore, April 5. He says he expects to reach San Francisco in July (Mr. Childs thinks the date will be about the 25th), and intends to make excursions to all places of interest on the Pacific coast. Afterwards he means to stop for a few days at Virginia City, Nev., and on his way East will spend a little time in Salt Lake City, and then take in Colorado, where he expects to make a rather extensive tour. When he wrote he had evidently heard nothing about the plans for giving him a public reception in California and in the Eastern States, for he speaks of his Pacific coast journey as though they were to be quiet and enjoyable affairs, and urges Mr. Childs to join him in San Francisco with a few personal friends, whom he names—among them being the venerable General Patterson, who, though over eighty years old, is still a great traveller and a delightful social companion. The letter is mainly made up of pleasant chat about the voyage, and inquiries about friends in this country. General Grant speaks of his party suffering some annoyance from the heat, but says all are in excellent health.

Speaking of the projected excursion to San Francisco to meet the ex-President on his return, Mr. Childs says that none of General Grant's personal friends are in any way concerned in it or take the slightest interest in it. The affair, he adds, is evidently a business speculation, gotten up by individuals who hope to make some money out of the interest felt by the public in General Grant's return. They are no doubt aided by the railroad companies, who would naturally be glad to get the profits on a heavy excursion business. Mr. Childs says there will be undoubtedly a handsome reception tendered to General Grant by the city of San Francisco, and a few personal friends will cross the continent to take part in welcoming him, but their trip will be a private affair, without the slightest political significance.

As to General Grant's political plans, Mr. Childs is confident that he has none. If General Grant entertained any expectation of being nominated for the Presidency in 1880, or meant to enter the lists of candidates, Mr. Childs is confident he would have written him on the subject. As the ex-President has never once mentioned the matter in his letters, Mr. Childs feels convinced that the possibility of being called upon to serve a third term in the White House is wholly foreign to his thoughts. Mr. Childs says that any movements to bestow public honors on Grant after his arrival which have a political purpose, and seem intended to put him in the attitude of a candidate for the Presidency, will be distasteful to him, and will be discouraged by all his personal friends.

## GENERAL GRANT'S ENTRY INTO CANTON.

The *N. Y. Herald's* correspondent, writing about General Grant's entry into Canton, says:—It was an extraordinary sight. The colors, the surroundings, the barbaric pomp, the phases of an ancient civilization, so new, so strange, so interesting, and beyond all this, the feeling of awe, with wonder and curiosity, giving this one day to see the foreigner, to look in awe upon the face of the American whose coming had been discussed in every bazaar and by every silk loom in Canton. The multitude seemed to have been pressed into space by some system of artificial pressure, the people were so close together—men, women and children.

At intervals of a hundred yards were guards of soldiers, some carrying spears as long as a trident, others with staves or pikes, other the clumsy, old-fashioned gun. There is nothing martial in the Chinese soldier. I am afraid, his dress was specially decorated and helped to give color to the scene. Then came groups of Mandarin (officials), their hats adorned with the button which indicated their rank, holding fans, and as the General passed saluting him in Chinese fashion, raising both hands to the forehead in supplicating attitude, holding them an instant, and bringing them down with a retreating gesture. Wherever the street was intersected with other streets the crowd became dense, and additional troops were required to hold it in place, and at various points the Chinese saluted three times with a salute, and as the pace of the coolie who carries his chair, is a slow one, and especially slow on days of multitudes and pageantry, we were over an hour in our journey, and for this hour we journeyed through a sea of faces, a hushed and silent sea that swept around us, covering windows, doors, streets, roof tops, wherever there was room for a pair of feet or hands. Some of the party estimated that there were 200,000 people to witness General Grant's progress through Canton.

The young men were, as a general thing, handsome, especially those of rank, who were known by their buttons, and who gazed upon the barbarians with a supercilious and contemptuous expression very much as the young men of the same class would regard Sitting Bull or Red Cloud from a club window as the Indian chiefs went in procession along Fifth Avenue. As a matter of fact I suppose they looked upon General Grant and his party as some of the worst regarded Red Cloud and his braves. We were foreigners, outside barbarians, and if we came at all to a viceregal palace—if we were received with music and the firing of cannon and the beating of drums—it was because the Viceroy was in a gracious mood and desired to give the barbarian a sight of imperial Chinese splendor. But while you saw this curious, inquiring, contemptuous expression, now and then you saw in some hurried observation and the ripple of mocking laughter which came with it, that you were under criticism, that your black coat or white cravat or crushed opera hat—that your braided hat and embroidered shoulders were inspiring emotions like those which the plumes and paint of Sitting Bull would inspire in the bosoms of cynical New Yorkers.

## DEBASING THE MORAL CURRENCY.

I have been amazed to find that some artists whose own works have the ideal stamp are quite insensible to the damaging tendency of the burlesquing spirit which ranges to and fro and up and down on the earth, since no reason (except a precarious ownership) why it should not appropriate every sacred, heroic and pathetic theme which serves to make up the treasure of human admiration, hope and love. One would have thought that their own half-despairing efforts to invest in worthy outward shape the vague inward impressions of sublimity and the consciousness of an implicit ideal in the commonest scenes might have made them susceptible of some disgust or alarm at the species of burlesque which is likely to render their compositions no better than a dissolving view where every noble form is seen melting into its preposterous caricature. It need to be imagined of the unhappy medieval Jews that they parodied Calvary by crucifying dogs. If they had been guilty they would at least have had the excuse of the hatred and rage begotten by persecution. Are we on the way to a parody which shall have no other excuse than the reckless search after fodder for degraded appetites—after the pay to be earned by pasturing Cleve's herd, where they may denude every monument of that growing life which should have kept them human?

The world seems to me well supplied with what is genuinely ridiculous; wit and humor may play as harmlessly as a butterfly round the changing fancies of egotism, absurdity and vice as the sunshinier over the rippling sea or the dewy meadows. Why should we make our delicious sense of the ludicrous, with its invigorating shocks of laughter and its irrepressible smiles, which are the outflow of an inward radiation as gentle and cheering as the warmth of morning, flourish like a brigand on the robbery of our mental wealth? or let it take its exercise as a madman might, if allowed a free flight, promenade, by drawing the populace with bonfires which leave some venerable structure a blackened ruin, or send a scorching smoke across the portals of the past at which we once looked with a loving recognition of fellowship, and disfigure their into butts of mockery?—nay, worse, use it to degrade the healthy appetites and affections of our nature as they are seen to be degraded in insane patients whose system, all out of joint, finds matter for screaming laughter in mere topsy turvy, makes over passion preposterous or obscene, and turns the hard-won order of life into a second chaos, hideous enough to make one wall that the first was ever thrilled with light?

This is what I call debasing the moral currency; lowering the value of every inspiring fact and tradition so that it will command less and less of the spiritual products, the generous motives which sustain the charm and elevation of our social existence—the something besides bread by which man saves his soul alive. The broad winner of the family may demand more and more copper shillings or assignats or greenbacks for his day's work, and so get the needful quantum of food; but let that moral currency be emptied of its value—let a greedy buffonery debase all historic beauty, majesty, and pathos, and the more you heap up the debased symbols the greater will be the lack of the ennobling emotions which subdue the tyranny of the suffering and make ambition one with social virtue.

We have been severely enough taught (if we were willing to learn) that our civilization, considered as a splendid material fabric, is helplessly in peril without the spiritual police of sentiments of ideal feelings. And it is this invisible police which we had need, as a community, to strive to maintain in efficient force. How if a dangerous "Swing" were sometimes disguised in a versatile entertainer devoted to the amusement of mixed audiences? And I confess that sometimes, when I see a certain style of young lady, who checks our tender admiration with rose and henna and all the blazonry of an extravagant expenditure, with slang and bold *bravuerie* of things, and with cynical mockery which she mistakes for penetration, I am sorely tempted to hiss out "Pétroleuse!" It is a small matter to have our palaces set aflame compared with the misery of having our sense of noble womanhood, which is the inspiration of a purifying shame, the promise of life-purifying affection, stained and blotted out by images of repulsiveness. The things come—not of higher education, but of dull ignorance fostered into portness by the greedy vulgarly which reverses Peter's visionary lesson, and learns to call all things common or unclean. It comes of debasing the moral currency.

The Thrythians, according to an ancient story reported by Athenæus, brooming combs that their trick of laughter at everything and nothing was making them unfit for the conduct of serious affairs, appealed to the Delphic oracle for some means of cure. The god prescribed a peculiar form of sacrifice, which would be effective if they could carry it through without laughing. They did their best; but the flimsy joke of a boy upset their unaccustomed gravity, and in this way the oracle taught them that even the gods could not prescribe a quick cure for a long vitiation or give power and dignity to a people, who, in a crisis of the public well-being, were at the mercy of a poor jest.—George Elliot's *Theophrastus Such*.

TALKING with an old gentleman from a rural district, the other day, we casually remarked upon third terms, and asked his opinion as to Grant's chances. "Grant?" said he, inquiringly, "who's Grant?" "Why," we replied, "Ulysses Grant, General Grant, President Grant, you know." The look of interest passed from his features, and his voice returned to its wonted tone as he said, "No, I guess I never heard of him." "What?" was our amazed rejoinder, "never heard of General Grant, the hero of the great rebellion who so many precious lives and such a vast expenditure of money were offered up as a sacrifice?" As we had proceeded, a show of intelligence had lighted up the face of our interlocutor, until he suddenly broke out, "Look here, you! I remember there was some talk of a row 'long in '61. Tell us how it came out. Did they really get a fighting right down in earnest?" You can imagine how refreshing this was after months' reading of Congressional speeches replete with reminiscences of the late unpleasantness. In the overpowering joy of the moment, we hid our face in our hands, while the fountains of emotion burst their barriers and we found relief in tears. Yes, we wept, and we care not who knows it.—Boston Transcript.

## CHAT FROM PARIS.

The other night they gave the grand festival at the Opera-house in favour of the sufferers by the Hungarian inundation. It was common place enough up to midnight, when the concert, at a hundred francs a seat, was concluded. Then was exhibited the marvel of a fancy fair, or rather of a suburban village *fête* exhibited in the immense building with all the aids that light, pictorial effects, flowers and female beauty could give. The Prince of Wales happened to be in Paris—this time he brought the Princess and his daughter—and, dining on Saturday at the Club of the Rue Royale, he went at 10 o'clock and took possession of the stage box, for which he paid a fabulous price. But his contributions to the charity were not to end there; they only really began after midnight. A gold piece for a glass of champagne poured by a fair hand, four or five louis for a less palatable article from a handsome artist of old acquaintance, half a dozen sovereigns for a Chinese hat to Mademoiselle Schneider, and five hundred francs to Madame Théo, *la jolie parfumeuse*, for a bottle of scent—these were but a few of the demands on the poor Prince's pocket. The London papers will give you very brilliant descriptions of the affair, made up for telegraphic despatch early in the day. Those, like myself, writing after the event, must confess that it was utterly trivial, and that the weak wit and the noise of the smaller hours of Sunday morning were almost intolerable. People lingered in the midst of those many dissipated actresses of Paris till long after daylight. The last man who retired was probably a British pickpocket, though from his severe get-up and the *broche* of miniature ribbons and crosses he exhibited he was believed to be a Russian prince. It was five o'clock, and a lingering actress exclaimed, in reference to this latest gentleman, who was excessively slim and of unusual height—"Mon Dieu! It is the *Mad de Cocagne* walking off!" A climbing pole was one of the delights of the quasi-Kermesse.

A great many people had secretly gone to bed when they were called again to prepare for a departure to see the race of the Grand Prix. Sunday morning promised dull, and the new toilettes, all in tender colour, were at last displayed. But at two o'clock it thundered, and down came the floods of rain we have been growing so accustomed to for the past eight months. I do not know if the paper-stocks they have just discovered as an over-wrapping for existing silken foot-coverings were yet in vogue on Sunday. But certainly the pink and white stripes, the pale blue, the light crimson hose and the satin shoes of all shades to suit the robes were well seen and thoroughly saturated. The numbers on the course were not as great as usual. The contest was amongst the French, only one English horse competing. The skies were leaden, and the solemn dreary face of M. Grévy in the State stand-house added to what might almost be called the dullness of the scene. The most happy-looking man, next to Edmond Blanc, I saw that day seemed to me to be Marshal MacMahon, who, free from office, exhibited unusual gaiety in the stand-house of the Jockey Club, where he was chatting with the Duke of Annumale and a score of others who would not for worlds be seen speaking to the present President of the Republic. Edmond Blanc, the owner of the mare *Aubienne*, who won, is an almost beardless youngster, the second son of a shrewd father, the late M. Blanc, of the Monaco casino, who began the world in little shabby, and gained in it, as proprietor of the green cloths of Hombourg and the rock of Monte Carlo, very nearly fifty millions of francs. Edmond is not as close-fisted as his father, who would sometimes hand a penny to the waiter where he dined. At least on Sunday evening he handed his good English jockey fifty thousand francs. And well he might; for, as Count Le Grange said when conduced with on the non-success of Zut, it was Hudson, not *Nubienne*, that won the race. The scene at the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, when application was made to have Paul Cassagnac given up for trial, was dreadful. The *Times* slurs it over; but read the report of the *Standard*. Even that is subdued. The members rushed down on the floor, and each side used the most infamous language to the other. One or two came to blows, and the obscenity of tongue was awful. It was the *Assommoir*, barring the women, on the floor of the House of Representatives. The women were in the galleries, and were evidently delighted at the scene and clapped their little hands.—London Cor. (Pioneer).

SOME curious experiments have been made at the *Times* Office with the view of ascertaining whether the leading newspaper cannot be simultaneously printed by means of electricity in several towns each morning. This has been a favourite project with the chief proprietors of the *Times*, for several years. The idea was that the electric current should cut at any distance the *fac simile* of any paper-maché matrix which might be submitted for copying. Happily for the provincial press the scheme has fallen through.

No barber knoweth, says the *Detroit Free Press*, whom he may shave, and the man who rushes into a shop and drops into a barber's chair without seeing who occupies the next chair to the right or left, may get badly left, as a case proved the other day. A solid old citizen in the wholesale trade was taking it easy, his face covered with lather, when in came a young man, who flung off his coat, bounced into a chair and called out: "Hurry up, now, for I must get back to the store before old Black does, or he will raise thunder. Hang him, he won't even give a man time to die!" The solid citizen turned his face to glance at the other, and the barber noticed a reddening of his face. "Going on a vacation this Summer?" asked the barber, who was preparing to shave the young man. "Vacation! How in Tophet can I get away from old Black? And if I could, he pays such a tingly, contemptible salary that I couldn't afford even a ride on the ferry-bat." "Why don't you ask him for a raise?" queried the barber. "Why don't I ask for the hand of his freckle-nosed daughter? He'd discharge me in a minute, though. He's making money and can afford it. If the old hyena would have a stroke of apoplexy the junior partner might do something, but such chaps always live to be a hundred years old." Conversation ceased here, the solid man got out of his chair, took a brushing and sat down, and when the clerk arose from his chair and turned around, snowballs would have looked black beside his face. The barber wet the young man's head and held ologene to his nose, but he walked sideways when he went out, and there was an uncertain wobble to his knees.

## THE LATEST LONDON LION.

Dr. Carver, the American rifle shot, is rather a lion just now, and draws people wherever he is. Last Monday and Tuesday he was at the petty little Ranelagh Club, where he drew a distinguished and fashionable crowd—the Tecks and their children, Lord and Lady Spencer, most of the "beauty women" and a host of minor nymphetts, some of whom, I thought, could give pounds to the others, but I did not say so because that would have been flat here. Why he is a doctor or whether he is a doctor I cannot tell you, but he does not come up to our ideal of the practitioner of daily life. A very good-looking, broad-shouldered young man with a somewhat effeminate cast of features, adorned by a powerful and well-patented figure, in loose breeches and blucher boots, a tight tunic, and a broad sash under cover of which his long fair locks flow down his chest like a woman, he presented a sufficiently picturesque appearance, if not that of an M.D. His shooting—I have now seen him twice—is something wonderful. Last Tuesday he broke 90 glass balls, tossed up at random, out of 100. As a rule, he does not undertake to break more than 75. The most difficult shooting was when the balls were thrown at him by his black servant, and he only missed them about two out of a dozen. I thought it appeared to be bad for the nigger once or twice, for the Doctor appeared to fire blank at him now and then. The bullets must have whistled very close to the darkie's head, but no "mistakes" have ever been made, I hear, and I suppose master and man have iron nerves. Then Carver has a very clever dodge of shooting at a glass ball on the ground. He manages to put the bullet just as it were under the ball, which bounces from the ground, and then he hits it with a second barrel. Somebody said it was a trick, but if it was, it was a clever one. Then he shoots from a pony, but that was not so very extraordinary, though he never missed while the pony was going at a hard canter. The women applauded, from the Princess Mary downwards; so "clever," they said, and when he doffed his broad-brimmed hat and bowed and smiled towards the Princess, so "handsome," they added. Carver is a success.—London Cor.

## SEVEN DIALS.

This locality is celebrated as the heart of one of the poorest districts in London. Of late years various improvements have been made in the neighbourhood, and the Dials are now traversed by omnibuses, and have made considerable progress towards civilization. The locality is still a singular one, and as it lies in close proximity to the West-end, it can be easily visited by those curious to see the inner life of London. The readiest approach to it is from St. Martin's-lane, crossing between Cranborne-street and Long-acre. Turning up northwards here, the stranger finds himself in a street altogether unique in its way. It is the abode of bird-fanciers. Every variety of pigeon, fowl, and rabbit can be found here, together with rare birds, such as hawks and owls, parrots, love-birds, and other species native and foreign. There is a shop for specimens for aquaria, with its tanks of waterbeetles, newts, water-spiders, and other aquatic creatures. Others are devoted to British song birds, larks, thrushes, bullfinches, starlings, blackbirds, &c. Here and there are shops filled with cages of all kinds and sorts, and one or two dog-fanciers have also settled here. Passing through this lane we are in the Dials, a point where seven streets meet. If it is desired to see poor London, it is better not to go straight on, but to turn up any of the side streets. Here poverty is to be seen in its most painful features. The shops sell nothing but second or third hand articles—old dresses, old clothes, old hats, and at the top of the stairs of little underground cellars, old shoes, so patched and mended that it is questionable whether one particle of the original material remains in them. These streets swarm with children of all ages, engaged in any kind of game which childhood is capable of enjoying without the addition of expensive apparatus. Tip-cat, battledore and shuttlecock, are great favourites about the Dials, and the passer-by must guard his face or take the consequences. Children sit on door-steps and on the pavement, they play in the gutter, they chase each other in the road, and dodge in and out of houses. It is evident that the School Board has not much power in the neighbourhood of the Dials. Public-houses abound, and it is evident that whatever there may be a lack of in the Dials, there is no lack of money to pay for drink. At night the public-houses are ablaze with light, and on Saturday evenings there is a great sound of shouting and singing through the windows, while the women stand outside and wait, hoping against hope that their husbands will come out before the week's money is all spent. Nowhere within reach of the West-end of London can such a glimpse of the life of the poorer classes be obtained as on a Saturday evening at the Dials.—*Dickens's Dictionary of London*.

THERE was a little difficulty about finding Baron Rothschild's will. When discovered it was found to consist of two sheets of note-paper tied with a bit of ribbon. Though the Baron is known to have been worth about fifteen millions sterling, he personally was sworn under £370,000. This must have been disappointing to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But even £2,700,000 will yield a fine probate duty.

The famous Egyptian obelisk, which was recently set up on the banks of the Thames, and which it was found would rapidly become disorganized by the action of the peculiar atmosphere, has been coated with a silicious wash, which, it is believed, will successfully protect its surface for years. The effect of the process, it is said, has surpassed expectation, and is only to be compared to the restoration of an old oil painting. The obelisk now appears as if just chiseled from the rock, showing its original colors, the quartz and felspar glittering in the sunlight. The intaglio also comes out much more distinctly than before.

According to Humboldt, the oldest town in the world is Jukutak—five thousand inhabitants—in Eastern Siberia. It is not only the oldest, but probably also the coldest. The ground remains always frozen to the depth of 800 feet, except in midsummer when it thaws three feet at the surface. The mean temperature for the year is 18.7° F. For ten days in August, the thermometer goes as high as 88°. From November to February the temperature remains between 42° and 68° below zero. The River Lena remains frozen for nine months in the year.



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables Rates are given in cents, and are, for letters, per half ounce, for Books and Stationery, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, double, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers, though Written by Hand, do not bear character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied lists, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet pose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt, paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Guiana, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Colombia, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.  
Cards, 8 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.  
Cards, 6 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahama, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—

Via San Francisco or Brindisi.  
Letters, 12 30 34  
Cards, None. 8 8  
Registration, 4 4 6  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—

Letters, 20 30 34  
Cards, 4 4 6  
Registration, 4 4 6  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8  
Commercial Papers, 8 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16  
Cards, None. None. None.  
Registration, 4 4 6  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, 30 34 34  
Cards, 4 4 6  
Registration, 4 4 6  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8  
Commercial Papers, 8 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 8; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through British Office) viz:—Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Coochin, Japan, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c.; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule extends all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of any Officer of the Post Office, or of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to be sent through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakhai, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will propy this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.  
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.  
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by French Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.  
2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.  
3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

## Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £25.....18 cents.  
" £25.....36 "  
" £50.....54 "  
" £100.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).  
Up to \$25.....15 cents.  
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except where there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

August 16, 1879.

Letts. Pap.	Letts. Pap.
Appelstedt, 1	card Mangoot, M. 1
Atkins, J. R. 1	Massey, Mr. 1
Bavanchia, F. 1	McCartee, Dr. 1 bk.
Bellachio, A. 1	McDonald, D. N. 3
Bentley, J. L. 3	McGregor, Miss 1
Bentley, E. 1	McLeod, Edmund 1
Bossett, Albert 1	Miller, W. 1
Boyle, E. R. 1	Morton & Co., 1 bk.
Bredneider, T. 1	Messrs 1
Brimlow, John 1	O'Brien, Timothy 1
British Empire, 1	Palmer, Dolores 1
Buchanan, Wm. 1	Phillips, R. M. 1
Engineer 1	Pitcher, Chas. A. 1
Bullsey, Geo. E. 1	Quong Awing 1
Caldwell & Co., 1	Quong Wong 1 regd.
Carmo, Genoveva 1	Rauet, Monsr. J. 1
Conte, J. E. 1	Renou, C. E. 1
Comish, Robt., 1	Rizzo, Sigr. G. 1
B.C.S. 1	Rocheater, W. H. 1
Conder, Charles 1	Ross, Thos. 1
Cristoforo, De 1	Rosse, Richard 1
Cune, J. M. 1	Reza, Filomena 1
Daniels, Thos. 1	Rushbrook, A. 1
Ghas. 1	Rushon, E. H. 1
Dare, Mrs J. W. 1	Santos, Marcelino 1
Davis, Quinlan 1	Sherwood, Mr. 1
Deceasing, Wm. H. 1	Shung Ahyan 1
Dowry, Thos. G. 1	Siddis, Miss 2 regd.
Drowse, T. W. 1	Sidida 2
Ennes, John 1	Silva, Jose P. Co. 1
Fabris & Co., 1	Singleton, T. A. 2
Messrs 1	Smith, Thos. F. 2
Frescon, M. N. 1	Smith & Co., H. 1
Gardner & Co. 1	Schok



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
  2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
  5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
  6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
  7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
  8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Adria	2h	Stewart	Brit.	str.	780	Aug. 18 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Marselles, &c.	Mails, 10th
Anadyr	5c	Boisseuil-Baron	Foh.	str.	2416	Aug. 16 Messageries Maritimes	Y'hama & San Francisco	1st prox.
Belgie	5k	Meyer	Brit.	str.	1716	Aug. 14 O. & S. S. Co.		
Bombay	2h	Meyer	Brit.	str.	749	Feb. 12 Kwok Acheong		
City of Tokio	5c	Maury	Amer.	str.	5079	July 29 P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & S. F. & Co.	23rd inst.
Dale	2h	Thompson	Brit.	str.	690	Aug. 14 Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	at daylight
Danube	3h	Clanchy	Brit.	str.	661	Aug. 8 Yuen Fat Hong	Coast Ports	20th inst.
Douglas	5h	Young	Brit.	str.	864	Aug. 16 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	London, &c.	Tug Plying at daylight
Fame	6h	Stopani	Brit.	str.	117	Aug. 15 H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Hoihow & Haiphong	at daylight
Hector	5c	Butler	Brit.	str.	1689	Aug. 15 Butterfield & Swire		
Meli	4c	Marsden	Chi.	str.	181	Aug. 13 C. M. S. N. Co.	Saigon	
Noma	3k	Love	Brit.	str.	606	May 31 Kwok Acheong		
Paladin	5c	Parker	Brit.	str.	897	Aug. 14 Captain		
Sea Gull	8k	Haydon	Amer.	str.	48	Mar. 24 China Traders' Insurance Co.	Yokohama	Mails at daylight
Tanais	5c	Marcelle	Foh.	str.	1000	Aug. 16 Messageries Maritimes	Swatow	
Yottung	2h	McDougall	Brit.	str.	286	Aug. 13 Kwok Acheong		
Zephyr	4k	Heuer	Brit.	str.	.....	.....	Russell & Co.	
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Adam H. Simpson	7h	Call, Jr.	Amer.	sh.	1524	Aug. 4 Borneo Co., Limited	Honolulu	Wanchai Pier
Advance	2c	Spencer	Siam.	bge.	336	Aug. 9 Chinese		
Adelaide Norris	8c	Woodward	Amer.	bge.	719	Aug. 11 Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Agnes Muir	4c	Low	Brit.	sh.	851	July 25 Meyer & Co.		
Alice O. Dickerman	4c	Bryant	Amer.	3m. sc.	501	July 11 Russell & Co.		
Ann Adamson	4k	Robertson	Brit.	bge.	464	June 26 Kwong Him Woo		
Antioch	7c	Weeks	Amer.	bge.	646	Aug. 7 L. Mallory		
Candace	3k	Candler	Brit.	3m. sc.	263	July 5 Chinese	Colonies	
Chasca	4k	Washburn	Amer.	bge.	628	June 19 Russell & Co.	New York	
Chocola	4k	Kennett	Brit.	bge.	284	July 21 Rozario & Co.	Hamburg	
Edward Barrow	4c	Rich	Brit.	bge.	958	June 26 Vogel & Co.	Touron	
Emil Julius	5k	Jurgensen	Ger.	bge.	501	July 18 Melchers & Co.		
Floral Star	7h	Davison	Brit.	3m. sc.	244	July 30 Adamson, Bell & Co.	New York	
Fred. P. Litchfield	4k	Spalding	Amer.	bge.	1083	July 11 Russell & Co.	Amoy	
Gylding	3k	Winther	Dan.	bg.	240	Aug. 5 Chinese		
Hazel Holme	3k	Milliean	Brit.	bge.	405	Aug. 7 Vogel & Co.		
Hermann	2k	Schmidt	Ger.	bge.	444	Aug. 7 Wieler & Co.		
Highlander	4k	Hutchinson	Amer.	sh.	1352	June 19 Vogel & Co.		
J. A. Borland	8c	Kent	Amer.	bge.	670	July 26 Melchers & Co.	Quinhon	
Marquis of Argyll	3c	McKeon	Brit.	bge.	500	June 11 Rozario & Co.	New York	
Monte Rosa	7c	Carter	Amer.	sh.	1313	June 15 Vogel & Co.		
P. Fitzpatrick	3k	Peban	Amer.	bge.	582	July 31 Chinese		
Prosperity	2c	Hoff	Siam.	bge.	476	Aug. 12 Chinese		
Race Horse	2k	Stehmeyer	Siam.	bge.	387	Aug. 7 Siemssen & Co.		
Rifleman	3k	Whiting	Brit.	bge.	740	June 19 Order		
Samatra	3k	Clough	Amer.	sh.	1090	Sept. 6 Russell & Co.		
Victory	2k	Whiting	Brit.	bg.	255	Aug. 14 Edward Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
Vigilant	4c	Ross	Amer.	sh.	1800	June 11 Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Courier	Porte	.....	Foh.	bge.	346	Aug. 12 Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Hermine	Meyer	.....	Ger.	bge.	350	Aug. 10 Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
<b>CANTON</b>								
Amoy	Drewes	.....	Brit.	str.	814	Aug. 13 Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Egeria	6c	British	steam sloop	794	4	120	Aug. 14	A. L. Douglas
Li Tai	7h	Annamese	man-of-war	2080	.....	.....	June 10	Yuen
Meeanee	6k	British	military hospital	2691	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midge	7h	British	gunboat	465	4	120	Aug. 13	H. Salmond
Sheldrake	5k	British	gunboat	455	4	60	July 18	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridges
Sun-kee	5k	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Venedora	K. D.	Spanish	man-of-war	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 5	Francisco Alararo
Victor Emmanuel	6h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Smith

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iohang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Bunning, A.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Powan	1890	Hoyland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Lefavour	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Degen	C. M. S. N. Co.
White Cloud	280	.....	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotal	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

## CHINESE GUN-VESSLS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
Chun-tung	160	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sui-tsing	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tching-tsing	180	6	60	Bessard
Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Aug. 9, 1879.

Europe	Asia	Africa	America	Other
for Shanghai	for Hongkong	for London	for New York	for London, &c.
for Hongkong	for London	for New York	for London, &c.	for London, &c.
for London	for New York	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.
for New York	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.
for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.
for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.
for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.
for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.
for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Aug. 12, 1879.

Europe	Asia	Africa	America	Other
for Shanghai	for Hongkong	for London	for New York	for London, &c.
for Hongkong	for London	for New York	for London, &c.	for London, &c.
for London	for New York	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.
for New York	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.
for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.
for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.
for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.
for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.
for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.
for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	for London, &c.

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, August 16th, 1879.

At 1000 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Packs.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . lb.	450 490	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . "	250 220	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . "	200 180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170 160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . catty	140 130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . "	150 140	燒牛肉
" Soup, . "	90 80	湯牛肉
" Steak, . "	150 140	牛肉起
Bullocks' Brains, . per set	50 40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 270	牛腳
" " corned, . "	300 270	鹹牛腳
" Head, . "	750 700	牛頭
" Heart, . "	130 120	牛心
" Hump, Salt . catty	180 120	牛肩
" Feet, . each	50 45	牛脚
" Kidneys, . "	60 50	牛腰
" Tail, . "	100 90	牛尾
" Liver, . catty	80 70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55 45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . lb.	320 300	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . "	250 220	金華火腿
" English, . "	380 350	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . "	180 160	羊牌骨
" Leg, . "	180 160	羊腿
" Shoulder, . "	140 120	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . catty	70 60	猪臟
" Feet, . "	110 100	猪脚
" Fry, . "	120 110	猪雜
" Head, . "	95 90	猪頭
" Heart, . each	60 50	猪心
" Kidneys, . "	100 90	猪腰
" Liver, . lb.	120 110	猪肝
Pork Chop, . catty	160 150	猪牌骨
" Corned, . "	150 140	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . "	160 150	猪腿
" Fat or Lard, . "	110 100	猪油
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	450 400	羊頭脚
" Heart, . each	45 40	羊心
" Kidneys, . "	70 60	羊腰
" Liver, . "	140 130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . "	\$2. \$1.25	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . lb.	120 110	生牛油
" Mutton, . "	120 110	生羊油
Sweet Bread, . catty	130 120	牛核
Veal, . "	140 130	牛仔肉

## Poultry.

Capon, . catty	230 180	鐵雞
Doves, . each	110 100	班鳩
Ducks, . catty	110 100	鴨
Eggs, Hen . doz.	100 100	雞蛋
Fowls, . catty	170 160	雞
Geese, . "	120 110	鵞
Partridges, . each	320 300	鵲
Pigeons, . each	140 130	白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton . "	700 600	省城家兔
Snipe, . each	180 150	沙撈越
Turkeys, Cook, . catty	600 450	火雞
" " " "	350 300	海雞

## Fish.

Bombay Ducks, . per hundred	200 180	肚魚乾
Bream, . catty	80 70	鯉魚
Carp, . "	80 70	赤魚
Catfish, . "	60 50	鹹魚
Codfish, Salt, . "	160 150	蟹
Crabs, . "	100 90	魚
Cuttle Fish, . "	80 70	墨魚
Dace, . "	70 60	黃尾鱗
Dog Fish, . "	60 50	跌倒沙
Eels, Congor . "	80 70	海鰻
" Fresh water . "	90 80	淡水鰻
File Fish, . "	70 60	剥皮洋魚
Fresh Fish, Large . "	120 110	大鮮魚
" Small . "	80 70	小鮮魚
Frogs, . "	100 80	田雞
Garoupa, . "	120 110	石斑魚
Gudgeon, . "	80 70	紅角
Gurnard, . "	90 80	黃花
Haddock, . "	80 70	黃澤
" smoked . box	\$1.00 1.00	烟黃澤
King Crab, . each	100 100	蟹
Labrus, . catty	90 80	花軟唇
Live Fish, . catty	110 100	生魚
Lotsters, . "	100 90	龍蝦
Mullet, . "	70 60	鰱魚
Parrot Fish, . "	100 90	鸚鵡魚
Perch, . "	80 70	頭鱖
Pike, . "	110 100	鱖魚
Plaice, . "	90 80	花斑
Pomfret, White . "	110 100	白鰻
Pomfret, Black . "	100 90	黑鰻
Prawns, . "	110 100	明蝦
Ray, . "	60 50	琵琶沙
Rock Fish, . "	90 80	石狗公
Roach, . "	80 70	鯽魚
Shark young, . "	50 40	鯊魚

Salmon, Canton, . . . . .	catty	100	90	魚
Salt Fish, . . . . .	"	120	90	鹹魚
Skate, . . . . .	"	60	50	鮑魚
Shrimps, . . . . .	"	60	50	蝦
Snapper, . . . . .	"	100	90	立魚
Snipe Fish, . . . . .	"	80	70	沙撈越
Soles, Fresh . . . . .	"	90	80	鮑魚
Tench, . . . . .	"	100	90	鮑魚
Turbot, . . . . .	"	120	110	左口魚
Turtles, small, fresh water each	"	200	160	銀魚仔
White Salt, . . . . .	catty	60	—	銀魚
Whiting, . . . . .	"	80	70	蟲鱗
菓子				
石栗				
舊金山平菓				
舊金山香蕉				
風栗				
楊桃				
檸檬				
椰子				
細葡萄				
洋荔枝				
無花果				
乾菓				
生提子				
番桔				
檸檬				
荔枝乾				
乾荔枝				
枝枝				
安南				
龙眼				
龍眼				
石眼				
山竹				
呂宋				
瓜				
白瓜				
檳榔				
新會				
木瓜				
青竹				
沙梨				
紅柿				
本地				
大蕉				
梅				
南華				
李				
乾梅				
額				
陽珠				
提子				
酸子				
核桃				
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西瓜				
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龍鬚菜				
芽菜				
面豆				
邊豆				
豆角				
紅白				
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省城				
菜				
紅蘿蔔				
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辣椒				
鮮花				
黃瓜				
加厘				
矮瓜				
新子				
薑				
絲瓜				
芥蘭				
菜				
羅生				
唐人				
來路				
毛茛				
洋蔥				
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